The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3078.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1861.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News From Washington.

Appointments of Major and Brigadier Generals Confirmed by the Senate.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

An Insulting Memorial from the Maryland Legislature.

Congress Positively to Adjourn on Tuesday.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBEL SCOUTS AT BOLIVAR.

Arrest of a Prominent Maryland Secessionist.

Important Military Movements in Missouri.

Camp of Thirty Thousand Troops to be Established at Jefferson City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Prince NAPOLEON, accompanied by the French Minister, Count MERCIER, Capt. BONFILS, Lieut.-Col. RAGOU, Lieut.-Col. PISANI, and Mr. MAURICE SANDS, visited the White House at 12 o'clock to-day. The party were met at the President's by the Secretary of State, who presented the Prince and his suite to President LINCOLN. The utmost cordiality was manifested, and the presentation and reception seemed to be mutually satisfactory.

At a later period in the day the Prince visited the Capitol, and was introduced to many Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

This evening, the Prince and his suite, the French Minister, the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, Gen. McClellan, Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State; Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Foote, President of the Senate, were present at a dinner given by President LINCOLN.

While the Marine Band was playing in the President's grounds this evening, the Prince and his suite were observed enjoying the music, in company with the President, on the balcony of the White House.

It is Gen. J. J. VIELE, of Troy, who has been recommended for a Brigadier-Generalship, and not Lieut. EGBERT L. VIELE, of New-York, as some of the papers of your City persist in stating it.

Hon. BAYARD CLARK, of New-York, is to be made a Brigadier-General, with authority to establish a school for cavalry instruction in Westchester County. Mr. CLARK was a pupil in the Cavalry School of Paris, with HARDEE, now Brigadier-General in the rebel Army, and graduated with the highest honors. He is also a graduate of West Point.

The steamer *Coatzacalcos* will leave to-morrow for New-York with MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and a crew. It having been currently rumored that the rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point intend firing upon her on her way down the river, she will carry a crew and armament sufficient to repel the attack.

The Senate had an executive session of four hours to-day. It was very stormy and intensely exciting. The appointments to the Army were up for confirmation. I understand the list is to be very closely scrutinized, and that there is a strong probability that several of the nominees will be rejected.

Both houses have finally agreed to adjourn on Tuesday.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Yesterday three women were taken prisoners by secession cavalry within a mile of Cloud's Mills. One of them is represented to be JENNY CURTIS, of New-York, and it is said the other two were from Washington, and pretended to be friends of the rebels. A private of one of the New-York regiments was captured by the same force.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed numerous Army appointments, among them Maj.-Gens. McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks, and Brig.-Gens. Hooper, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Lander, Kelley, Kearney, Pope, Heintzleman, Porter, Stone, Reynolds, Hunter, Franklin, Rosecrans, Buell, Mansfield, McDowell and Meigs. Maj. EMORY has been nominated by the Maryland delegation, recommended, it is said, by all, Mr. MAY excepted.

The appointments for the eleven new Army regiments are to be considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to which they were referred on Monday.

The President entertained Prince NAPOLEON at dinner this evening. The French Minister, the Cabinet, and a few other guests, were present. The full Marine Band performed choice pieces of music meanwhile.

WM. FAXON, of Connecticut, takes the place of G. V. FOX, as Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, the latter having been appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Navy.

A SECESSIONIST CONSUL.

We are informed on good authority that HUGH MARTIN, Jr., now acting as United States Consul at the port of Matanzas, Cuba, is a strong Secessionist, and that he is using his official position in aid of the Confederate cause. A single fact only need be cited in proof. When the steamer *Matanzas* left the port of that name a few days after the pirate *Sumter* had taken in her prizes to Cienfuegos, Mr. MARTIN gave to her a letter to the Commander of the *Sumter*, asking him to allow the *Matanzas* to proceed on her voyage unmolested, in case he should fall in with her. Mr. MARTIN assured Capt. LEMMES that he was a true Southerner, having been appointed from Baltimore by President BUCHANAN; that he should take great pleasure in affording his vessel any facilities in his power for the successful prosecution of her voyage, and that if he would call off Matanzas Point whenever the *Sumter's* supply of coal should become short, he would send him two or three lighters. This letter was freely exhibited to those proposing to take passage on the *Matanzas* by MARTIN, and our informant read it over twice himself.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill providing that, hereafter, all extra copies of messages, &c., shall only be printed by the joint-resolution of both Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from citizens of Marlboro, Mass., asking Congress to use all means to put down the rebellion.

The memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, offered the following resolution from the Maryland Legislature:

Whereas, Ross WINANS, while in the discharge of his official duty, was arbitrarily and illegally arrested in the highway, by force of arms, by the Federal Government, and sundry other citizens of Maryland were seized by the same despotic authority, in violation of all their personal rights as citizens of Maryland, and whereas the unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of the Government are not confined to Maryland; the property of no man is safe, the sanctity of no dwelling is respected, and the sacredness of private correspondence no longer exists:

Resolved, the House of Delegates does not wish history to record the overthrow of all public rights without the record of their indignant protest of resentment against such acts of Presidential tyranny and usurpations and outrages by the Federal Government.

Mr. WILKINSON moved that the memorial be returned.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped not.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, objected to the reception of the memorial. Its language was not respectful, and it was not signed by the Governor. It did not emanate from the proper body.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, said the memorial was neither respectful nor true. It was false in form, false in fact, and an outrageous violation of right.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped that the petition of Maryland would not be refused here. He hoped her rights would be no more trampled upon. She was a loyal State, but struggling under the weight of oppression.

Mr. HALE argued that the petition should not be refused. He said it was a dangerous step to refuse the right of petition in any way. It was not the first time that petitions had come here which were not considered respectful by many. Let the Legislature of Maryland say what they think, no matter if it is not pleasant to our ears. Let the memorial be entered on the records, and let history judge of the truth of the charges. Mr. HALE then referred to the struggles of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for the right of petition.

Mr. WILKINSON said that Mr. ADAMS never stood up to justify the reception of statements which were not true. He (WILKINSON) wanted fighting men now, not talking men. The Senator from New-Hampshire (HALE) had better be looking after the success of the arms of the Government than clogging the Government.

Mr. HALE asked what the gentleman (WILKINSON) meant?

Mr. WILKINSON said: Just such speeches as that made by the gentleman to-day. If ROSS WINANS was arrested, it was right. The only wrong was that there were too many sensitive men. If ROSS WINANS was a traitor, and used his power and money to aid the rebel Army, he ought to be hung.

Mr. CLARK said that the paper was not signed with the seal of the State, nor by the speaker of the House or Senate of Maryland.

Mr. MORRILL contended that the memorial could not be printed, as it did not emanate from a legislative body, and was not respectful or truthful.

Mr. ANTHONY said that he would not contend that the memorial was truthful or respectful, but he would not refuse to receive a memorial from a sovereign State.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that he agreed with the Senator from New-Hampshire, and he (TRUMBULL) would hold sacred the right of petition. He believed that the Constitution intended that everybody should have the right of petition. They may be ever so much mistaken in what they believe, and have a right to be spiteful. He did not suppose that there was any design to insult the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD said that he could see no intention to insult Senators. He (BAYARD) thought the memorial of any State should be received.

Mr. WILKINSON then withdrew his objection to the reception of the memorial, but objected to its being printed.

Mr. PEARCE said that the paper was not necessary to be signed by the Governor of Maryland. There was no intention to insult the Senate; in fact the insult was the other way. It would be an insult to the State to refuse to receive the memorial, and the Government could not continue such insults without creating disunion.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that it was better to print the memorial. There were many memorials here which were considered disrespectful by the majority, but none of them have been refused printing. If the Legislature of Maryland was wrong the consequences would be their own. He thought the best way would be to receive and print the memorial.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to pay the volunteers monthly, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. KING offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be recommended to pay the volunteers monthly, whenever practicable. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, the resolution fixing the time of adjournment was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to fix the time on Tuesday, 6th of August, at 12 o'clock noon. Agreed to.

A resolution was then passed to adjourn on that day, at that hour.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the Engineer corps was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORRILL moved to take up the bill supplementary to the act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish piracy. Agreed to and bill passed.

The Senate then passed the bill relative to District-Attorneys for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported, from the Judiciary Committee, the bill relating to the Judicial Districts in Missouri and Kentucky, with a motion to postpone until next December.

This led to a long discussion in regard to the loyalty of Judge MONROE, of Kentucky, in which Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Powell, Baker, Breckinridge, McDougal, Polk, Harris and others participated.

After a long Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 3.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical Engineer Corps, which was passed.

It empowers the President to add to that corps two Lieutenant-Colonels and four Majors, and one company of soldiers, to be commanded by a competent officer.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces by authorizing the President to discharge from the service any commissioned volunteer officer for incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty.

The Committee report a substitute, and apply the principles of the bill to the officers of the regular Army, as well as to those of the volunteers, the dismissals to take place with the instituting of a Board of inquiry or a Court Martial.

Mr. OLIN knew this was an arbitrary power, but in the present emergency he was willing to trust its exercise to the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, suggested that so much of the substitute as proposed to affect the Volunteer Officers be stricken out. It was extraordinary, considering that such officers were appointed by State authority, under Constitutional warrant, and besides it was arbitrary to dismiss officers without inquiry.

Mr. OLIN remarked that the recent transactions show that such power should be wisely reposed somewhere.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, contended that the power proposed to be conferred on the President was clearly unconstitutional. This measure was in keeping with the legislation of this Congress. He was certainly opposed to give the President power to remove commissioned officers of volunteers merely at his will and pleasure.

Mr. OLIN, in reply, said if, as Mr. BURNETT had admitted, an officer by State authority could be removed by a Court of Inquiry or a Court-martial, why could not another mode be adopted to effect the same object, there being no constitutional means designated? These are extraordinary times, and demand vigor and promptness. He was not surprised at the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, (BURNETT,) who was known to be a warm sympathizer with those who were striving to overthrow the Government. He would rather hear dissertation on the sanctity of the Constitution from some other source.

Mr. BURNETT was struck with one remarkable thing during the present session of Congress. Whenever he made what he regarded as a plain statement, and gave the reason which actuated him, instead of gentlemen investigating his arguments, they made personal allusions to his want of loyalty. He could not appreciate that mode of reply. He would tell the gentleman from New-York, and all others who indulge in that species of rhetoric, fearlessly and boldly, that he would discharge what he believed to be his duty without consulting any Member of this House. On the question of loyalty, his record and that of the gentleman is made up in this House, and he believed his would bear a favorable comparison with the gentleman's, and when impartial history shall determine who is most responsible for the present unfortunate condition of the country, will decide that the gentleman from New-York has done more to bring it about than he (BURNETT) had. He had struggled here to prevent this condition of affairs. If his warning voice, with that of others, who acted with him, could have reached the gentleman and his Republican friends, we should now be united as one family, and instead of war we should have peace. As to his sympathy with the South, he would say, as long as his State remained under the Constitution he recognized his obligation to the National Government. He had taken an oath to support the Constitution. If the gentleman wanted to know whether he sympathized with those among whom he was born, and who regard the war as having been forced on them, and who would make peace to-morrow, he answered in the affirmative, and they could make the most of it.

Mr. OLIN replied that he had said nothing personal. He should be entirely content to let impartial history show who is responsible for this war; but when the gentleman from Kentucky undertook to defend himself from the charge of disloyalty, it were better he should withdraw from the records what he had said here during this session. The gentleman had repeatedly remarked he held himself bound by the action of his own State, rather than by the Constitution and laws made in pursuance of it.

Mr. BURNETT replied he wanted to put the gentleman right. The National Government is one of limited powers, under a written Constitution acting within the limits conferred by the States. It is sovereign to that extent, no more. So long as it is kept within the scope of the conferred powers, he owed it allegiance, but the Constitution is suspended by a fanatical majority, who do not observe it. When Kentucky speaks by her action he will stand.

Mr. OLIN replied that the gentleman evaded the issue, and stood ready, when a pretended majority of his own State chose to set the Constitution and laws at defiance, to stand by her.

Mr. BURNETT wished to respond, but objections were made on the Republican side.

Mr. OLIN moved the previous question, under the operation of which the substitute was rejected—18 against 91—and the bill was, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the House took up the Senate resolution, providing for a joint committee of both branches of Congress to wait on the President and request him to set apart a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, to be observed by religious assemblages, and the offering up of fervent supplications for success on our arms and the restoration of peace.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to add the reading of the 58th Chapter of Isaiah.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM suggested Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

The original resolution was then passed without amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate's amendments to the bill making appropriations for enrolling and organizing volunteers, etc., with an amendment thereto, appropriating twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, with an amendment, in substance, that whenever, during the present insurrection, any person held to service or labor, shall be employed in military or naval service, intrenchments, etc., the person to whom such labor or service is due, shall forfeit his claim to the same.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—This is the same bill which the House had under consideration yesterday.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side said that it was a different bill from that one.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by 47 against 66.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House resolution fixing Tuesday next for the adjournment of Congress.

The consideration of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and the question stated on agreeing to the amendment reported by Mr. BINGHAM, when

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was disagreed to by 30 against 75.

The bill was then passed by 60 against 48.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in answer to the resolution adopted yesterday, inclosing a dispatch received at the United States Military Telegraph office, Aug. 1, from Hon. ALFRED ELY, dated Richmond, saying that he (ELY) was a prisoner in that city.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House all the correspondence between JAMES E. HARVEY and any of the heads of the Departments in any way relative to the charges against Mr. HARVEY, growing out of the seizure by the Government of dispatches to and from said HARVEY, and any other information in connection with the subject.

Mr. CONKLING said that he had information from Mr. HARVEY of such a character that the House should not refuse an inquiry to the extent of his (CONKLING'S) resolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—As the gentleman (CONKLING) seemed to have information from Mr. HARVEY, I hope it will be requested that he now communicate it.

Mr. CONKLING then sent up a letter from Mr. HARVEY, dated Lisbon, July 14, to the Secretary of War, in which the writer says that "some unscrupulous enemy has sought to slack their thirst for vengeance by proving the record." Mr. HARVEY then proceeds to vindicate himself from the charges brought against him of collusion with the enemy, the refutation being the same or similar to that from him already published.

Mr. CONKLING said he had long known Mr. HARVEY as a gentleman and as a friend. As the subject of accusation was without doubt the most damaging in the case of any man, he would not let the session close without an opportunity of enabling justice to be done.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.—I. The following Act of Congress is published for the information of the Army:

AN ACT to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the Regular Army, as now authorized by law, nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions, as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, demand; each battalion to consist of eight companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and as many privates, not exceeding eighty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of military service, direct. The regiment of cavalry hereby authorized shall consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each; and each squadron shall consist of two companies, each company to be composed of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding seventy-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. The regiment of artillery hereby authorized shall consist of not more than twelve batteries: and each battery shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President of the United States may, according to the requirements of the military service, direct. And there may be added to the aforesaid battery organization, at the discretion of the President, having due regard to the public necessities and means, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants and four corporals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiments hereinbefore authorized, shall be as follows: To each regiment of infantry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, one drum major or leader of the band, and two principal musicians, and to each battalion of infantry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, and one hospital-steward; the regimental and battalion adjutants, and quartermasters and commissaries, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of cavalry, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, and two chief buglers; and to each battalion of cavalry, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one saddler sergeant, and one veterinary sergeant; the regimental adjutant and the regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiments and battalions, respectively: To the regiment of artillery, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major to every four batteries, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster and commissary, to be taken from the lieutenants of the regiment, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians, and one hospital steward—and the bands of the regular regiments shall consist of not more than twenty-four musicians for each regiment of infantry and artillery, and sixteen musicians for each regiment of mounted troops.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Army of the United States the following general officers, namely: Four major-generals, with three aides-de-camp each, to be taken from captains or lieutenants of the Army, and six brigadier-generals, with two aides-de-camps each, to be taken from the lieutenants of the Army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and enlisted men raised in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, and be on the same footing, in every respect, with those of corresponding grades and corps now in the regular service. The regimental bands will be paid as follows; one-fourth of each, the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers, one-fourth, those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and one-half, those of engineer soldiers of the first class. The drum-major, or leader of the band, the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The saddler sergeants, veterinary sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants, and drum-majors, will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of cavalry. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermasters and commissaries will receive the emoluments now provided by law for regimental adjutants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of enlistments made and to be made in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in the regular Army, including the force authorized by this act, shall be for the period of three years, and those to be made after January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be for the term of five years, as at present authorized, and that the men enlisted in the regular forces, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the increase of the military establishment created or authorized by this act is declared to be for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion, and within one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be reëstablished and organized resistance to such authority shall no longer exist, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause regiments, battalions, and companies, to be disbanded, and officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be discharged, so as to reduce the military establishment as is provided by the preceding section: *Provided*, That all of the officers of the regular army who have been, or may be, detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps, shall resume their positions in the regular Army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments or corps.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlistments for the regiments authorized by this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose who are appointed to said regiments from civil life; and that in the meantime the officers appointed to the same from the regular army, shall be detailed by the commanding general to such volunteer regiments now in the field, as will, in his judgment, give them the greatest military instruction and efficiency; and that the commanding general may, in his discretion, employ said officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

Approved, July 29, 1861.

II.—Officers of the Old Army who have been appointed in the additional regiments, above provided for,—a list of whom has been published in General Orders No. 33, current series, from this Office—will report forthwith their acceptance of said appointments, or be considered as having declined them.

By order, L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 3.

A reliable gentleman, just arrived here, says that seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New-Madrid. He says that not less than 20,000 Tennessee troops have been landed in Missouri.

ISHAM G. HARRIS has probably been reëlected Governor of Tennessee.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, died here yesterday.

Drafting for troops has already begun in Virginia. The Adjutant-General orders the militia to repair to the Court-houses in their respective Counties, without delay. About 20,000 men are wanted.

ROGER A. PRYOR is in command of the Third Virginia Regiment, in Isle of Wight County.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that among the prisoners here is a free negro, who came as a Chaplain to one of the Connecticut regiments.

The same paper authoritatively states that the number in a National regiment which surrendered the day after the fight at Bull Run was eight hundred and twenty. The regiment is said to belong to Pennsylvania.

HENRY A. WISE, it was reported, was in need of reinforcements.

We have no dates subsequent to the Bull Run affair from Eastern Virginia.

It is understood that Gen. BEAUREGARD has hung three traitors, one an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher, and the third a farmer.

A dispatch to the Knoxville *Register*, of the 31st of July, says that preparations of an extensive character are in progress, and, that before a great while, it may be confidently expected there will be large movements of our pickets beyond Fall's Church. The Confederate troops are divided into two corps, the first under Gen. JOHNSTON, occupying the advanced post, and the second under Gen. BEAUREGARD. There is no doubt that treachery was practiced on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent a junction between the forces of Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD. The conductor of the train has been shot, having acknowledged to the receiving of a bribe to defeat the meeting of the two forces. The same treatment has been meted out to a recreant Georgian who was caught piloting the enemy into a marsh.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th of July says that our Army under Gen. JOHNSTON is now encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. From what we learn it is improbable that any alteration will be made at present.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

ARREST OF A MARYLAND SECESSIONIST.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Aug. 3.

A noted Secessionist named GARRETT, a man of wealth and standing, residing near Knoxville, was arrested on Thursday, but discharged for want of evidence against him. Yesterday, however, by an escaped "contraband," it was learned that through him or his agency, information was frequently transmitted to the Rebel Army regarding the strength and position of our forces. He was rearrested last night on the strength of this information.

A gentleman connected with this Division was at the ford yesterday thirty-two miles below here, and reports that he witnessed there the interesting spectable of a National and rebel picket meeting midway in the river. They exchanged the Baltimore *Sun* for the Richmond *Enquirer*, and after taking a friendly drink together, exchanged canteens. The rebel stated that there were but four reigiments at Leesburgh, and these were raw militia undergoing drill and discipline. He also stated that there were no large bodies of rebel troops north of that point east of the Alleghanies. This, however, is in part discredited.

Some rebel scouts were seen about a mile and a half from Bolivar yesterday, and it is reported that a mill belonging to a well-known Unionist had been burned by them about six miles above Harper's Ferry on Thursday night.

A visit to many of the camps yesterday, gives a gratifying idea of good order, health, cleanliness and general good health which prevails. Most of the hospital cases were confined to diarrhœa and dysentery, none of which are of a serious nature.

The Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment are believed to have arrived yesterday.

The range and accuracy of Major DOUBLEDAY'S rifled siege guns were successfully experimented with last night and the previous evening, in the presence of Gen. BANKS and Staff. Several shot and shell were thrown into the valley opposite the battery. The range was almost interminable and the accuracy astonishing.

The men generally are anxious to go out on picket service, and perform that arduous and delicate duty with the bravery and discretion of veterans. Hardly a night passes but some important information is thus gathered. They range a long distance on all sides of the camp, and pay particular attention to the only route by which the enemy can approach.

The weather is very hot.

Regimental inspections are the order of the day.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN AT JEFFERSON CITY.

MEXICO, Mo., Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. POPE has established his head-quarters here for the present. Col. GRANT'S, and a portion of Col. TURNER'S regiment, and four companies of Col MARSHALL'S cavalry are quartered here. The water is both inconvenient and impure, and a change of rendezvous will be made as soon as arrangements can be perfected for an encampment.

Brig.-Gen. HURLBURT was detached from here to-day to select a camping-ground near Jefferson City, where some 30,000 troops will be congregated under Gen. POPE'S command. Gen. POPE is assigned to all the forces north of St. Louis. These troops will consist principally of Illinois regiments, who will thus form one grand arm of the Western Army. This Division will be ready, after thorough drilling and rigorous discipline in camp, for an advance movement through Arkansas and Texas toward New-Orleans, as soon as the excessive hot weather abates sufficiently to warrant the health of the troops in that climate. A part of these troops are to be made up of the new regiments lately accepted from Illinois.

Gen. POPE hereafter designs to permit no more scouting, deeming it an injury to the efficiency of the troops for service.

The people will be held strictly responsible for depredations committed. If hostilities occur and troops are called to the relief, they will be sent in sufficient numbers to take possession of the village or villages that may be making trouble. Soldiers will be quartered in the houses and draw rations of the citizens. This, it is the belief, is the only means of making and keeping the people duly vigilant to their own and the United States interests.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

SUCCESS OF LIEUT. CROSBY'S EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 2.

Information has been received from Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, which left Old Point three days ago. The Pocomoke and two smaller rivers were explored for a number of miles. Several parties of armed Secessionists on shore were dispersed. One schooner was burned, and another brought in as a prize.

An educated German, a private, belonging to the Tenth Regiment of New-York, was arrested yesterday for correspondence with the enemy. A letter to Gen. LEE was found on his person. Ambition for advancement is supposed to have been his principal motive. His letter contained no revelations of importance concerning the fortress.

The Vermont Regiment will leave for home *via* New-Haven on Sunday.

At Newport's News, a Capt. BERNARD shot a private belonging to his company, and was in consequence obliged to leave the camp.

A large quantity of liquor was yesterday destroyed at Newport's News by command of Gen. BUTLER. The General goes to Washington to-night.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamer which brought up Gen. BUTLER this morning passed one of the steamers of Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition. Lieut. C. reported to the General that he had burnt two vessels and captured a third, and that his expedition was all safe.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Col. COOK'S Light Battery met with a cordial welcome home to-day. They were escorted from Roxbury, where they were encamped last night, through the city by the Battalion of Dragoons and the Second Battalion of Infantry, with the [illegible] members of the City Government in carriages. The men and their battery look in splendid condition. Dinner is provided on the Common, after which there will be a review.

The weather is oppressively hot to-day.

The First Maine Regiment passed through the city this A. M., for Portland, where a public reception awaits them.

THE BLOCKADING [illegible]

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE [illegible]

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE—THE EXPEDITION TO BACK RIVER—TROOPS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON, ETC.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE [illegible],
Monday, July [illegible], 1861.

We returned to Hampton Roads on the morning of the 22d ult., from our two weeks' cruise down the coast, having gone in that time as far south as St. Augustine, Fla.

During the short time we remained in the Roads we were busied excessively in coaling ship, and making some trifling necessary repairs to the [illegible].

The principal feature in connection with our visit there, however, was the fitting out of an armed boat expedition, which was sent up the Back River—a small stream entering the Chesapeake, some twelve miles from the Roads. This expedition consisted of our two launches, in charge of Lieuts. [illegible] and FILLEBURTON, each supplied with howitzers, marines, gunners and sailors. They were joined by three boats from the *Minnesota*—in all five boats—forming a flotilla of some importance, and one ready and willing to do excellent service. We awaited their return with commendable patience—and at last, after an absence of eighteen hours, they rounded the point, and we knew by the shouts they gave they had been eminently successful. What they accomplished was this: They ascended the Back River without opposition; captured and burned fourteen schooners, belonging to rebel parties living along the river, and who had used them in various ways in furthering the schemes of our enemies.

One of the schooners taken was the property of Judge BOOKER, a prominent Secessionist, residing on the Back River. It contained a large quantity of valuable household furniture, a splendid rosewood piano of New-York manufacture, a library of selected works, together with sofas, ottomans, &c., &c., demonstrating the refinement of the parties that owned it. It was a little too bad he was our [illegible] enemy, and a bitter one at that, as we were necessitated to take the craft in tow. We did so, and when we left Hampton Roads, placed her in the hands of the authorities there.

The first news we received of the disastrous defeat suffered by the Union forces at Bull Run, disheartened us all; but when the details were made known, giving the particulars of the gallantry and the heroism that characterized our glorious old troops, every eye was brighter, and each man vowed within himself to try and avenge the deaths of that day, and the unparalleled atrocities committed upon that [illegible] ground.

H. G. THOMAS, our carpenter, and one who has been in the service for nineteen years, lately tendered his resignation to the Department. He gave as a reason that his wife and family are in the country of the rebels, and his love and sympathy being with them, he cannot serve upon a vessel whose officers and crew are their enemies. He was transferred from our ship to the *Minnesota*, before our departure, there to await the acceptance of his resignation, or whatever disposition the authorities at Washington may see fit to make of him.

The 25th of July was a busy day in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. It was then the several camps of soldiers were broken up, prior to their embarking for Washington. The long line of camp equipage, wagons, horses, ambulances, &c., was a pretty sight as they moved along the landing, near the fort. The men were in the best of spirits, and seemed very glad that they were soon to be ordered to some active duty.

Before we left the Roads, we sent home some four of our men, who had been sick for some time. Their names were COLDER, COLLINS, [illegible] and [illegible].

Most of our time, at present, is occupied in drilling our green crew, and it is hoped that very soon we will have an efficient body of men.

The present cruise will probably be down the coast to Mexico and Central America—from there to the West Indies—as we are the flag-ship of the West India squadron. But, as soon as another opportunity occurs, I will write you.

DOINGS OF THE PIRATES.

REPORT OF THE BRIG L. C. WATTS.

The brig *L. C. Watts*, of New-Bedford, Capt. DUBOIS, from Pernambuco, July 1, *via* Rio Grande del Norte, July 8, with old iron, &c., to NATH. [illegible], reports as follows:

On July 25, off Bermuda, she spoke the schooner *John Elliott*, from Boston, for San Domingo, who reported having been chased by a privateer brig the day previous. On July 26, lat. 34, lon. [illegible], saw a bark steering south, who, when she made us, altered her course and gave us chase, which continued during the whole day, but having a good breeze, we outsailed her, when she hauled her wind and steered South again. On July 27, made a brig steering South, which altered her course and gave chase, but being outsailed, squared away and kept on her previous course. On July 28, a fore-and-aft schooner gave us chase with the same success. Have no doubt all three of these vessels were privateers, as neither of them made any signal to speak or otherwise, and had it not been for the timely warning of the *Elliott* and the superior sailing of the *L. C. Watts*, she would no doubt have been caught.

The *Watts* brings to this port Capt. GIBBS and crew of the brig *Caroline* of Boston, which struck on a sunken reef off Cape St. Rogue June 2, and was condemned at Rio Grande. The *Caroline* was from Boston for Rio Grande with an assorted cargo, and was owned by R. W. SEARS, of Boston, where she was insured.

REPORT OF THE BARK GOLDEN ERA.

Bark *Golden Era*, of Rockland, Capt. THORNDIKE, from Ichaboe, June 6, and St. Helena, June 19, reports that on July 27, lat. 31° 40', lon. [illegible], saw a small schooner run down to a large fore-topmast schooner, which hove to. She supposed the small schooner to be a privateer, as she was alongside until lost sight of. July 31, Cape Hatteras bearing west by south thirty-five miles, she was boarded by an officer from the United States steamer *Union*, who informed the Captain of the existing blockade, and also that they fell in with, on the [illegible], the brig *B. F. Martin*, of Boston, with a prize crew on board, and chased her on shore, twenty miles north of Cape Hatteras, and burned her.

A PIRATE CHASED ON SHORE.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 3.

An extract from a letter dated July 25th, from on board the United States ship *Savannah*, off Cape Hatteras, says:

"We made a sail to windward, blowing a gale, and sea running high. Gave chase three or four hours, when, apparently to avoid being captured, she run over the shoals, and high and dry on the beach. The sea was running so high as she struck, that it made a clean breach over her. She was a full-rigged brig, about 200 tons burthen, and her conduct was most singular throughout the chase. She was out of gun range, or she might have got a 10-inch shell into her. She showed no colors, which is still more strange. We attempted to get near enough to ascertain her true character, but a dangerous bar keeps us away. The country around is uninhabitable; the sand-bank is fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, and is so rough that it is impossible to land; think she may be the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, or some vessel captured by her making for some inlet on the coast of North Carolina."

[*For other Rebellion News see Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Grafton to Clarksburgh—Condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Description of Clarksburgh—Activity of Army Operations—The "Situation" in Western Virginia—The Progress of the New State Government—How it Works in Harrison County—The United States District Judge a Traitor—Outrage in Gilmer County—Rebel Documents.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CLARKSBURGH, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

I came down here from Grafton this morning, [illegible] Gen. ROSECRANS, who transferred [illegible] last night.

Clarksburgh is a village of some ten or fifteen hundred inhabitants, lying on the Parkersburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some [illegible] miles west from Grafton. It derives a local importance from the fact of its being the seat of justice of Harrison County, and the point of conjunction between the railroad and the great turnpike running through the mountains into Eastern Virginia by way of Staunton. At present, as the principal dépôt and point of transhipment for Government stores and troops, its ordinary importance is greatly augmented.

My journey, though short in distance, was tedious in time, owing to the immense freight trains in Government service, which incumber the road, causing, often, in passenger trains, the utmost irregularity. And here I will say in passing, that the western portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has done, and is doing the most essential service to the Government. Under the protection of National bayonets at all points of danger, it has been preserved from serious injury by the modern Goths of *Secessia*; while the able management of Mr. FORD, the General Agent resident at Wheeling, has kept it in a state of efficient activity. Such repairs have already been made as now enable the trains regularly to run from Wheeling and Parkersburgh to Cumberland.

We left Grafton about half-past six in the morning, and reached Clarksburgh about half-past eight. The night and morning were decidedly moist, by reason of one of those steady, pouring rains which the boys begin to believe the most marked feature of the weather amongst these hills. The mountain rivulets were already swollen to torrents, and the day bid fair to be most unpropitious for soldiering, as well as for the operations of "specials" in search of news. Suddenly, however, as the changes here generally occur, the clouds passed away, and the smiling sun gave us assurance of fair weather, which it has kept in reasonably good faith till his final withdrawal for the night.

Clarksburgh is one of those grotesque old towns which seem indigenous to the vallies of Western Virginia. Lying amidst surrounding hills, its streets flexibly accommodating to the knolls and ravines of its site, it would seem at some time to have experienced a period of prosperity which had stimulated its population into something like actual enterprise. Under this impulse, hotels and blocks of buildings had arisen, and private dwellings been erected to anticipate a condition of things which, as yet, it has failed to realize. The memories of this ancient vigor must be exceedingly traditional and faint, for I should judge that many years must have elapsed since anything has transpired in the way of improvement or even of repairs. The principal hotel in the town—a large brick structure, is deficient entirely in a front, that portion having been destroyed by fire some two years ago, and not yet rebuilt, if indeed it ever shall be; so that, in entering now the hostelrie for whose good cheer your bowels literally yearn, you reach it as you might do the interior of an inn in Spain, established in the purlieus of some old castle, through the blackened and forbidding ruins of what once probably constituted its principal and most ornamental apartments. The houses, in general, are a mixture of the Southern and Northern styles, none, however, indebted greatly to the taste of the architect. One, located centrally on the main street—a large, oblong brick residence, once comparatively palatial—has a wing attached to one end, which constitutes the hat store of the occupant, whose business is thus brought into the most intimate domestic relations. Another *very* antique specimen gives us an old Northern gambrel roof, with blear-eyed dormer windows, looking speculatively forth upon its less noticeable neighbors. In general, however, you see the plain, low, narrow, long, rambling Southern style—fit type of the unaspiring, unromantic and simple-minded people who compose the middle class of the South. And this is nearly always accompanied by that other Southern feature, so necessary in the climate, so comfortable anywhere—the simplest evidence of taste in art—the verandah; often with vines clinging to the open sides, and generally looking out upon a lawn shaded with trees. Not unoften you will see two front doors to a long, low house, sitting broadside to the street—one near either end, but each sheltered by its open porch, covered with unfailing hop-vine, while the whole rear is sheltered by a verandah, opening on a spacious yard, whose confines present an odd mixture of grassy lawn, fine trees, kitchen garden, and small out-buildings for the occupation and use of the domestic negroes, who themselves add to the scene a curious, half-Oriental aspect. And not only are you amused at the quaint aspect of the houses, but you speculate, as you pass, upon the sidewalks made of puncheons—*i. e.*, hewn plank—which border the cross-streets, not wider than a farmer's lane; and you marvel greatly at the antique wagons, of various styles, that confront you as you go, rigged with harnesses perfectly irresistible in their queerness, and eking out a very frequent scarcity of leather, with such tow-strings as will supply the *hiatus*, and suffice, for the nonce, to get the vehicle to market, with its small freight of chickens, blackberries, and "the old woman," and safely again home.

Here, as at Grafton, all is activity in the Army. The vexatious "three months" confusion is still going on; a misfortune whose only advantage is, that it will rid us of a host of regimental and brigade PATTERSONS and PIERCES. Col. STANLEY'S Regiment, the Eighteenth Ohio, which has been successfully and industriously guarding this much of the road, has its head-quarters here; but their term of service expires to-morrow, and it goes back to Columbus,—perhaps to reorganize. On the other hand, Col. SCAMMON'S Regiment has just arrived from Camp Dennison; it came in during the night, and the soldiers are now pitching their tents *for the first time*. It will be impossible for Gen. ROSECRANS, with all his activity, to strike any great blow till after these changes have taken place. He, after the victories of Rich mountain and Carrick's Ford, like Gen. SCOTT after the defeat of Manassas, has his army to *reorganize*; and the result of this may be an unfortunate delay in the campaign against Gen. WISE. I shall be greatly surprised if the Confederates, following up the success of Manassas, do not reinforce WISE from Richmond or Tennessee, or both, and possibly push a force up through Staunton to keep us in play here, as they did PATTERSON at Martinsburgh. Gen. ROSECRANS could rout WISE at once, had he an organized army to move, and thus put the enemy on the defensive; as it is, I am unable to see how he can anticipate their action. Possibly Gen. COX may drive WISE back, as we have news that he has already occupied Charleston; but it must be borne in mind that Charleston is a point of no strategical importance, and that a retreat from it is really good generalship while the position WISE now holds is one of the strongest in the whole region, in the midst of a population hostile to us, and which he will doubtless fortify till he makes it another Rich Mountain, and one whose rear it may be impossible for us to gain.

Our men have suffered greatly during the campaign here from the imperfection of their water-flasks. On a laborious march, especially during hot weather, water is an essential. It is now demonstrated that the *India-rubber* canteens are worthless—leaking badly, and imparting to the water an unpleasant taste. Those well made of tin, and covered with felt, have given general satisfaction.

Very intimately connected with the success of the Army movements here, and very important in its final results, is the operation of the new State Government in Western Virginia. I have been at some pains to ascertain its practical success, and will give the facts that I have learned. The effort is gradually to extend the new Government, and make it real. In all the loyal counties, such officers—justices of the peace and others—as will not take the oath of allegiance to the new Government, are being declared, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, out of office, and an election will be ordered to fill the vacancies. This, when accomplished, will place secession under the ban of the local law as much as in Ohio or Pennsylvania, and completely conserve the peace, and the authority of the General Government. This work is now being pushed forward, quietly, but with vigor. In this county, (Harrison,) for instance, the whole number of county officers and justices of the peace is *forty-three*, out of which *twenty-two*—over half—have already taken the oath of allegiance. The whole number who have refused to do so, or who have fled the country, is *eighteen*; many of them now being in the Secession Army. The politicians in this section are, in many cases, a distinct class from the balance of the population, *being emigrants from Eastern Virginia*, who have sought this region, as ambitious young men sometimes go to Minnesota or Kansas, in search of political advancement. These men, whose relatives and associations are in Eastern Virginia, *their* father-land, are compelled by their sympathies to espouse the cause of secession; and it is they who, hopelessly committed to its treasonable policy, have now fled to their old homes—often without any hope or desire to return.

Among the officers who have taken the oath is the County Judge, but Judge BROCKENBROUGH, of this National District, has gone, having been elected to the Confederate Congress, and being now in Richmond. Not only will elections be held to fill the vacancies with Union men, but the Courts will indict those fugitives who have committed treason or misprision of treason; and who will thus be confirmed in their desire to remain away. In order to make these movements effective, the General Government should at once appoint a new District Judge, who will hold his Court immediately at Wheeling, Clarksburgh and Charleston.

The statement, so often made, that the large slaveholders are the strongest Union men in the Border States, is confirmed by the facts here. I am credibly informed that nine out of ten in this county are so. One of the most intelligent of them said to me to-day, "We believe that safety for our slave property exists only in the Union, but if my slaves are needed as a sacrifice on the altar of Government and order, they may go!"

In some counties I hear of the most atrocious outrages on the public interest by the rebel leaders. One instance I learned to-day from an authentic source. One PERRY HAYS, Sheriff or Ex-Sheriff of Gilmer County, has actually, in his desperate scoundrelism, *destroyed the records of the county*. An officer of the Army informed me that he had himself gathered up some most valuable documents—titles to land, &c.—which had been scattered to the winds. The scoundrels generally flock to the standard of disorder, to cover up their own misdeeds. As dishonest debtors favor secession, to escape from their liabilities, so do such men as this HAYS, who has got a large property in his hands by fraud, seek to confirm their success by a destruction of evidence in the general *mêlée*, which could not be done in time of peace, and whose existence would be their ruin. In this case, preëminently, the cause of the Union is the cause of order and of justice.

I have seen no publication yet of the correspondence and documents found in the camps of the enemy at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill. Some of the most singular of the letters were of so very private and personal a nature, that their publication would be manifestly improper. The following documents are not of that character, and may be interesting to the readers of the TIMES,—the first as an official order of the rebel commander, and the second as showing the system of plunder and intimidation organized by the rebels to weaken the loyal sentiment among the people. I give literal copies:

NOTICE.

HED-QR. DEPT. OF N. W. VA.,
CAMP AT LAUREL HILL, June 24, 1861.

The frends and relations of the volunteers in the camps under my command are respectully informed that for the present they cannot be permited to visit those camps unless upon *public* business or for the purpose of volunteering their services to the State. The preservation of strect disceplain and the necessity of economyzing provesions which are obtained from great distance and at much expence to the Government will it is hoped render the propriety of this order apparent to all and secure a cherful acquiescence in it.

R. S. GARNETT
Brig Gen Comd.

The other document is a memorandum indorsed "Mem. for Comesary."

Names of persons who are aiding the enemy, owning cattle, &c., in Tucker County:

Thome, White, Sr., got horses and grain.
A. D. Mar, got horses and cattle, powder and led.
D. S. S. Parsons, got good horses and grain.
Jas. W. Parsons, got good horses and 40 cattle.
James Moss, has some cattle, but it is not known how he stands.
Enoch Warren, enemy, owns horses, sheep and cattle.
Jacob W. Parsons, enemy, owns horses and cattle.
David Wheeler, enemy, owns horses and cattle.
W. W. Parsons, enemy, owns horses and cattle.

The system of Uncle Sam, on the contrary, is to pay for everything taken, except from prisoners of war. I think the people will see the difference.

J. M. W.

The Union at Fort Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TAOS, New-Mexico, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

I write to give you an account of a little affair that occurred at Fort Union, as related to me by an officer stationed there. A few days since a band of musicians who reside here, went to the above-named fort, and were playing in the officers' quarters. After having executed several opera tunes they struck up one of our National airs, but were stopped by one of the officers, with this remark: "Such music is not allowed here." They soon left and went to the quarters of the rank and file. Here they related the fact of not being allowed to play our National tunes at the officers' quarters, The men insisted on having them played before them, and formed in line and marched to the tune of "Hail Columbia," to the flag-staff, and there gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and three more for the brave and gallant SCOTT. I refrain from giving the name of the officer, who, though drawing pay from the Government, could not bear to hear our National airs. Though there are many in command in our Army who are tired of the Stars and Stripes, the rank and file are true to that flag, under which they have fought, and will ever stand by the Union. I understand orders were received by the last mail for the formation of two regiments of volunteers. This gives universal satisfaction among all classes here. Col. C. ST. VRAIN and KIT CARSON command the First.

There is a strong Union feeling here, and although nearly all the American element is from the Slave States, they are Union men. New-Mexico will not secede, for a very good reason, the South is too poor to support her, and she cannot live unless by National patronage.

Crops look well through this section of the Territory, and promise a good yield the coming harvest. Wheat has suffered a little from the want of rain, but several hard showers during the past week has improved it.

The Navajoe Indians are again at work, regardless of the last treaty. They have killed several Americans and Mexicans *en route* to San Juan.

Our volunteers will soon attend to them. News from San Juan mines very flattering, as high as 30 cents to the pan being obtained.

P.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

Gas in Valparaiso—Trouble about a Burial—The Presidential Election—St. Peter's Day, &c.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The new opposition Gas Company is just going into operation. They have their charter under our general law of Joint Stock Companies. WALLIS, their engineer, goes by this mail to England, to prepare the machinery, and bring it out. Complaint has been made to our provincial Government, by the Vice-Curate of the Matriz Church in this port, against somebody, that a German—a Catholic, who died "after having received all the aids of our holy religion,"—had lately been buried in the Protestant cemetery. This he styles a crime, *atentado*. He adds, that "efforts to proselyte are thus carried on, even over dead bodies." The foreign clergymen residing here have been sent for, and ordered to appear before the Governor, to say if they know aught about the matter. But as they do not commonly ask the question whether the dead are Protestants or Catholics, they could give no information about the "crime," whether it had been committed or no.

If it be true, the case has probably been this: Some German, being a Romanist, and having died in poverty, his friends may have contributed their charities so as to afford him decent burial. But burial, as a poor man, in the Catholic ground, is not allowed with a coffin, unless all the fees are paid—eight dollars to the City Government, I hear, and eight more to the parish priest, who, for all that, does not attend at the interment. But a charity burial is no more nor less than this: without any coffin, the body is let down into a great pit, some fifteen or twenty feet deep, which is kept open until it is filled up with remains in all stages of decay. However, even when the sixteen dollars are paid, in fees, to the full, and a coffin and separate grave obtained, it is only for the term of twelve months; after that, the ground may be dug up, and used for others!

To avoid these dreadful things, it is more than likely persons have sought for burial for some poor foreigner's remains in the foreign cemetery, where matters are managed in a manner less shocking to decency.

I am sorry to add that our Intendente *pro tempore*, Mr. GATICA, has even intimated that the friends of the deceased, if the affair prove true, may be liable to a fine, and the body have to be exhumed. If so, it is to be hoped the foreign community will make some protest against such an indecency.

Our elections have just passed off. Electors have been chosen, as with you, who are to choose a President during the present month. PEREZ, we suppose, will, without fail, be chosen.

St. Peter's day has just passed. Ordinarily, it is a festive occasion. A procession is formed on the bay. Boats, launches, barges, &c., are out in great numbers, and with streaming colors; and among them, an image of the Fisherman of Gallilee is borne. Music adds its charming strains. For such use of the image of Peter, the church to which it belongs obtains $300!

This year, there was no procession. Sometimes it is held on a Sunday soon after; but it is to be passed over this year. The papers say, first, there has been no collection made for it; and, second, PETER'S image last year sustained some injury, *id est*, he fell in the street from the hands of those who bore him, and was broken into fragments on the sidewalk!

One paper adds the hope that fish may not after all fail to be plentiful this year.

It is now decided that the railway to Santiago is to go by the route originally laid down by the American Engineer, Mr. CAMPBELL, *vià* Tabon, and not as has of late been urged most strenuously, and as was desired by the French Engineer, SALLES, *vià* Melipilla.

Business is a trifle better than it has been. No more great bankruptcies.

Two houses belonging to HENRY COOD, formerly occupied by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT for a school, were burned a few days ago. A wall fell on sixteen firemen. None of them were killed. Four were wounded badly. Capt. CHARLES CRANDE was injured, but is doing well.

June 23, American ship *Elizabeth Kimball*, having concluded repairs, sailed for Cork with cargo of guano, Capt. SHERMAN, dispatched by GIBBS & Co.

June 28, arrived American bark *Gen. Striker*, from Paranagua, Capt. LEONARD, cargo yerba; sailed American ship *Sunshine*, Capt. RYDER, for Coquimbo, to discharge cargo of lumber brought from Vancouver's.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Address of Hon. A. B. Dickinson, American Minister, on being Presented to the President of Nicaragua.

MR. PRESIDENT: In presenting myself before your Excellency as the Minister Resident of the United States of America, I am happy in being able to assure you of the sincere friendship and cordial good wishes of my Government.

Being sister Republics on the same Continent, with interests and perils in common, and both looking forward to the same high destiny among the nations of the earth, it is unquestionably the interest, as I know it to be the strong desire of the Government of the United States, to cultivate the friendliest social and commercial relations with the Government of Nicaragua.

As Governments cannot stand still, but must inevitably advance or recede, and as Republicanism is compelled to maintain a constant warfare against ignorance, despotism and tyranny, it is evident that we have the same common interest in disseminating and advancing the enlightened principles of Republicanism, until they shall be established on a permanent basis on the entire Continent. This cannot be done by a single Republic, but must be accomplished by the friendly coöperation of separate and independent Powers.

It is believed that a more free and friendly intercourse between the two Republics than has hitherto existed will materially advance the interests and promote the happiness and prosperity of both. While the establishment of commercial relations on a proper basis will open the rich productions of your soil to our markets, and greatly benefit our people, it is obvious that it will prove equally profitable to the people of Nicaragua by stimulating their industry, increasing their wealth, and sharing with us in a mutual exchange of products equally beneficial to both countries.

My intercourse with your Excellency's Government shall be frank, open and unreserved. Whatever may be proposed or desired shall be briefly and plainly stated, without any concealment or circumlocution,—believing that straightforward honesty is the best policy with nations as with individuals.

While on my way to your capital, Mr. President, I have been repeatedly struck with the wonderful beauty of your country, and the inexhaustible wealth of its soil; and I could not fail to be impressed with the numberless blessings which a bountiful Providence has showered upon your people. Far removed from the cold blasts of the north, your landscape smiling through perpetual dews and sunshine—a golden link between two oceans which reach along your eastern and western shores with beseeching hands, begging the rich products of your prolific soil for other climes,—commanding at once from your central position, and holding within your very grasp the two great highways of travel and of trade which almost strike hands together across your land, I feel impressed with the conviction that the people of this country have a noble destiny to fulfill which they could not resist if they would; that the buried wealth of this virgin soil is destined eventually to float upon every sea, and enter every harbor of the globe.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MR. MINISTER: There is no doubt of the friendship and good will which the Government of the United States professes for that of Nicaragua; but it is pleasing and gratifying to hear you declare and confirm such sentiments. I can assure you that the feeling of friendship on the part of this Government is no less sincere than that which you have expressed.

The strongest ties exist between Nicaragua and the United States; their identity of government alone is sufficient to induce both countries to recognize each other as brothers, and unite in proclaiming republican principles; for which, though our voice has hitherto been but weak, it is still elevated.

Nicaragua has always desired to bind more closely the ties of friendship and commerce, as she has recently manifested by negotiating a contract with a North American Company for a transit across her territory, and also by recently forming a treaty of Friendship and Commerce, which is now pending its ratification by the Senate of the United States.

It affords me much pleasure to learn that my country has produced so favorable an impression upon you, and in this manner I desire that all honorable and industrious foreigners who wish to establish themselves among us may admire.

Nicaragua, Sir, does not conceal her riches; on the contrary, she invites and encourages immigration; and from the time she proclaimed her independence until the present, her ports have been open to commerce, while she concedes her citizenship with as much liberality as the most liberal nations of the earth.

I accept and esteem in the highest degree your assurances that our relations shall be conducted frankly, and there is no doubt that we shall happily terminate all the negotiations committed to your charge with equal frankness.

I thank the President of the United States that he has sent us a Minister who disapproves the tricks and plays of diplomacy, but proposes for his guide honor and frankness in the adjustment of all affairs with which he is intrusted.

NICARAGUA, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Republican Appointees in the Mint Assault Each Other—A Very Superior Court and a First-class Earthquake—Gov. Nye and his Private Secretaries—Fourth of July Celebrations—Freaks of Straggling Secessionists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

It always seemed to me that History was a little hard on Nero for his fiddling while Rome was burning. If he was not in the habit of running with the machine, what good could he have done at the fire? and as his spirits would naturally sag as he looked out on the conflagration that he couldn't quench, what more natural or innocent than to lift down the old Cremona? Holding this faith, and as we are situated much as the Imperialists held that Nero was, why shouldn't we keep on with our fiddling, though over the mountains our country burns?

The muss in the Mint—our Branch Mint—grows more so every day. Superintendent STEVENS (that's Senator BAKER'S son-in-law) is no less at loggerheads than he was a month ago with the Treasurer, CHEESEMAN. For each desk in the Treasurer's Department, each has appointed his man. For the most part, CHEESEMAN'S appointees do the work, and STEVENS' report themselves daily as ready for duty, that they may draw their pay. The difficulty in the Assayer's Department takes on a little different shape. Mr. WEIGAND, appointed by Mr. LINCOLN as Assayer, wants his friend WATT to hold over as his "book-keeper"—that is, to do the Assistant Assayer's work. He so badly wants him, that after Mr. STEVENS discharged him, Mr. WIEGAND, out of his own pocket, paid him to stay, lest the Mint's operations should come to a stand-still. But Mr. STEVENS turned out WATT that he might give EDWARD HARTE a place, and when he found that WATT would not go, told him that if he came any more into the Mint, to behave as an employe, he would be shown the door. This gave Mr. HARTE his desk. You know who HARTE is? A gentleman of genius and worth, who used to write letters for the New-York papers from Washington. He came out here two years ago dying of consumption, and under the genial influences of our delightful climate has been growing better ever since, though still as white as a ghost and thin as a shadow. He has done good service for Republicanism on this coast, but in the apportionment his undeniable claims have been forgotten. Mr. STEVENS felt that he must make a place for him in the Mint, and gave a situation which an invalid could easily enough fill. But WIEGAND fancied that HARTE, having a newspaper education, could hardly behave like a subordinate, and availing himself of the fact that the law allows for none but "workmen" in the Assay Department, determined not to have any sinecures in his office. So he sat down at the desk that HARTE should be occupying to write him a note, saying that he had no occasion for his services. Midway of the note he stepped out, and when he returned, lo! HARTE sat at his ease in his chair. The Assayer told him that he wished to use the desk. HARTE said it was the desk that the Superintendent had assigned to him. "That couldn't be helped," said WIEGAND; "I want it." HARTE said he was not at liberty to resign it. "Then I must compel you to," said WIEGAND, and taking the shadow by the arm, put a ten-pound strain of lifting on it. Then HARTE, rising, dealt two blows on the Assayer; the first blow lodged in his open palm, the second on his face, but left no mark. Each entered a complaint of assault and battery against the other, and on Tuesday the Police Judge investigated the cases. EDWARD STANLEY, counsel for the Assayer, made the point, that as the assault was committed on National property, only the National Courts had jurisdiction in the matter, and the Judge is stewing over that suggestion yet.

It cannot be but that these difficulties will damage the Mint in the affections and the opinion of the public. Last year nearly $14,000,000 was coined there. The interests of the coast will suffer, if the officers are at loggerheads. It is a great pity that they will quarrel so.

WIEGAND seems to be especially obnoxious to the Stevens people,—they say, because he is half cracked. He was in the Mint years ago as Assayer, and his scientific skill is on all hands admitted; but he is nervous, fidgetty, disposed to see conspiracies, and impracticable. He was turned out by the Democrats before because he would speak his Republican mind, especially out of season. They tell a good story of him. When Rev. Dr. SCOTT first came here he was occasionally uttering sentiments in his pulpit (that was temporarily set up in Musical Hall while his church was building) that quite offended the conscience of the few Anti-Slavery men in town. WIEGAND brooded over the subject awhile, and then advertised to deliver a lecture—tickets one bit each—replying to Dr. SCOTT'S positions. At the appointed hour the house was crammed full. The lecturer pulled out a pile of MSS. of about the thickness of Webster unabridged, and fell to reading in a low, monotonous voice, which by degrees quite emptied the house. Still the crowd at the opening was so flattering that WIEGAND was tempted to advertise that he would repeat his lecture. When the second night came round the lecturer was there with a MS. rather larger than Webster unabridged and a solitary man for an audience. The lecturer, on time, announced that if the audience chose to take its money back at the door it could do so, but as he was a man of his word, and as he had advertised to lecture, lecture he would if it was insisted on. The audience considered a moment, put half a paper of solace into his cheek, and advised the lecturer to go ahead. He did so, and his auditor sat it out to the close. Whether the story is true to the letter or not, it shows the style of Mr. WIEGAND, honest as the day is long, and bound to do whatever he undertakes. He won't back down, and nobody supposes STEVENS will; so if the Mint is to be saved there must be a new cast in the appointments.

In the other National offices things go smoothly enough.

We were all amazed on the night of the 1st of July to see a comet of first quality in the northern sky. The night before a strange light loomed up over the mist, but it was presumed to be the reflection of some fire over in the Marin Mountains. No one dreamed it was a comet until the night of the 1st grew dark, when it stood out clear and broad on the sky, its immense nucleus between and below the north star and the lower lip of the dipper, its tail flaming to the zenith. The next night, and the next, it was seen, but never more brilliant, and then the evenings grew misty, and whether it is yet in the heavens or not we don't know.

On the 3d, at 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, we had a delightful earthquake, of several minutes' duration. The sensation was as if a long wave were rolling along the earth; and the city lying broadside to it rolled like a hulk in a calm—then a shiver making the windows rattle, clocks stop, and the people rush to the doors. But not a brick tottered out of place, nor an ounce of mortar was shaken down within the city. Up in the country it left its marks. The roof of J. W. DOUGHERTY'S adobe house, in the Amador Valley, was displaced, the walls were cracked, the plastering peeled off, and his furniture smashed. His stable, planted on redwood posts, that were sunk four feet into the ground, was tipped over far out of perpendicular. The water of a spring and brook was thrown high over their banks. A threshing machine, while at work, was thrown out of gear, the workmen prostrated, and one of them [illegible] by the shock. In Alameda County the ground opened, and a large stream of water gushed out, that three days afterward was still running. Altogether, this earthquake re-established the fact that such things are not simply fictions of the pioneers, and routed the skepticism of the generation of latter-day emigrants, who had grown a little suspicious that the supply for this region was quite exhausted.

Four hours later, say at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3d, Gen. NYE commenced a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute. It was refreshing for its laziness. The General took things so quietly, rounded his periods with such exemplary deliberation, at such regularly recurring periods blazed out his brilliancies, got off his jokes with such an air of satisfaction, that their reputation was perfectly established, and if they should not happen to be appreciated here, it was no sort of matter, that to hear him in our swift town was like taking a bath in the middle of a dusty day. Opinion was divided about his merits. Some were delighted; some were severely disappointed, but we who admire him talked loudest and longest, and won the day by virtue of our superior wind. The General's clean shirts having arrived on the last steamer, he started eastward on Saturday over the mountains to be Governor of Nevada, and there went with him a grand army of hopeful young men, most of whom accompanied him from New-York, and every one of whom is to be His Excellency's Private Secretary. But to return to his speech. Just as he had arrived at a spot where he might sail in for another hour, or might gracefully conclude as best suited, suddenly the fire bells all began to ring, and through the northern windows of the hall it could be seen that a notable fire was raging. The General rounded his speech to in a minute, dropped anchor, and the congregation put for the door. All Telegraph Hill was ablaze. A row of cottages that crowned its southern slant were one long sheet of fire, on a site where carriages never go, which the milkman ascends on foot, and the waterman shies except for double pay. The night was beautifully adapted to make the most of the fire, and the fire the finest, that for so small a total of losses—only $30,000 or so—could possibly have adorned the night. The illumination of the city by its means was general and exceedingly beautiful; the comet that had just spread its tail till it intersected the milky-way gathered it all in, and shrunk back to a nucleus, and has scarcely been visible since.

After such a night of preparation we could not fail to have a glorious Fourth. San Franciscans never before made half such extensive arrangements for the celebration of Independence Day. There was a spontaneous agreement to make it so significant in every feature of the universality of the Union sentiment that a Secessionist would feel as uncomfortable within the County limits as a lizard on a bed of burning anthracite. There was such a general flagging of houses and horses, churches and children, and of the whole face of the town, that if a man passed wearing no red, white and blue, he looked like a mourner or a Sister of Charity at a wedding-party. The procession was so long that while the tail of it was still marching southward a mile to the south of the Metropolitan Theatre, the head of it was in the theatre cooling itself, and getting ready to hear an oration of prodigious length from EDWARD TOMPKINS, late of Binghamton, New-York. If ever Mr. TOMPKINS had promised to exhaust his subject, on this occasion he kept his promise, at least so far as to exhaust his immense audience. The theatre is a new one, built on the wreck of one of the same name that was burned down four or five years ago, and which after so long a time rises again, not at all like a Phœnix, but precisely like the old house, which was a very beautifully arranged and comfortably appointed structure.

Very much adding to the interest of the procession was the parade of most of the United States troops at this station, who, with our State military, were reviewed in the morning by Gen. SUMNER, in the presence of a great company of spectators. There were other processions, floral and triumphal, and other orations, and there were eminently satisfactory fireworks in the evening, and a great deal of dancing, but what would most have struck a stranger was the universal abandonment of their houses by women and children as well as men, making the sidewalks and plazas their promenade and calling-places—nobody getting dinner at home, but letting the fires go out in the ranges and dining at the restaurants. Of course, where such a custom prevails, fire crackers are frowned out of the main streets, and gunpowder is only burned on the hill-tops and along the byways to a very great extent. After being so long a bachelor, San Francisco cherishes this femanine aspect of its holidays. It tickles him immeasurably to see the highways glorified with an abundance of women's gear. I have not forgotten to say that there was a large gathering of church-folks in Rev. Dr. ANDERSON'S Church in the morning, praying for the nation, according to recommendation of the Old-School Presbyterian Assembly. Altogether, the day went off delightfully—everybody says so.

And throughout the State it was observed in like spirit. The Secessionists have deemed Mariposa County their banner county, chuckling over the fact all the more because within it is the Fremont estate, ribbed and floored with gold-bearing quartz. Mr. FREMONT'S agent, T. W. PARK, sent down to San Francisco for Rev. Mr. LACY to come up and deliver an oration, for several thousand dollars' worth of fireworks, and for any spare Secessionist, that they might hang him. The Secessionists of the Butterfly County—that's the meaning of Mariposa—getting wind of this message were very wroth, and swore there should be no peaceful celebration of the Fourth of July in Bear Valley. The Bear Valley folk in their turn heard these threats, erected their liberty-pole, made their flag, built a pavilion that would accommodate 2,500 people with seats, and invited the Secessionists to come in armed or unarmed, ready for a dance or a skirmish in the evening, they were quite indifferent which. The day came and 4,000 people came with it, to the most enthusiastic county gathering of the year. Everything went off as happily and peacefully as the most scrupulous non-resident could desire, and secession concedes now that its back is broken in its banner county of the State.

According to the *Argus*, proceedings were spiced at Stockton by Rev. Mr. HARGIS making a fool of himself. Of course, in Stockton, that it might be fulfilled what was said by JOHN ADAMS, the prophet, about all the bells ringing on the 4th of July, somebody made the bell of the Methodist Episcopal Church South ring out as merrily as any of them, at sunrise. But Rev. Mr. HARGIS, Pastor, said that was against the rules of the church, because his church would have no political use made of its property, and he set down his foot that the bell should not be rung at sunset, and lest his declaration should not suffice, he nailed down the windows, locked the doors, and pocketed the keys. But the patriots of the church had got consent of one of the trustees, and as the sun began to slide down the western declivity, they held their way toward the church. They met the reverend ninny and three lay chivs, one of whom solemnly stated that before the bell should be rung, they must "walk over his dead body," which did not frighten them much. Pretty soon a crowd had collected, dragging a little old cannon and wheeling up a barrow of old iron for shot. Mr. FISHER, the trustee who had authorized the ringing, walked up to the church door that was guarded by Judge CAMPBELL, and demanded entrance. The Judge raised his cane and threatened a blow if any attempt was made to pass. Mr. FISHER advised the Judge not to soil his sweet temper, and pushed the Judge aside. The little cannon blazed away with a blank cartridge or two; the guardians of the doors retreated amidst the groans and jeers of the people, and before the sun had set, the bell of the Methodist Church South was ringing in time a little faster than any other bell in Stockton.

At Sacramento, SHOWALTER, whose neck ought to be stretched for murdering PIERCY, his fellow Assemblyman, in a duel, aided by Major GILLIS and E. J. SAUNDERS, ventured to stick a secession flag, tied on a cane, out of a window of the St. George Hotel. A draman, lately in the employ of LELAND STANFORD, (who is going to be our next Governor, D. V., and I guess he is,) seized the valiant Major by the throat with one hand, and with the other wrested away the flag. The three Secessionists called on the crowd for the loan of any small weapon. The crowd laughed and cheered the drayman. Now SHOWALTER denies that he had anything to do with the rag. Rev. J. STARR KING delivered the 4th of July oration at the Capital. The *Union* made arrangements to report it stenographically. Mr. KING begged them not to do it, as it was to be delivered in San Francisco on the 9th, before a Society for which it was written. The *Union* persisted; the orator copyrighted his production, and the *Union* waded in, publishing it *verbatim*. Mr. KING got his revenge by raking down the *Union* before an immense audience when he delivered it much altered in San Francisco, and the assembly cheered him to the echo.

I said LELAND STANFORD was going to be our next Governor, for the Douglas Union Democratic mass meeting repudiated Gov. DOWNEY and EUGENE CASSERLY, and nominated one of the scaliest tickets that ever was made to be beaten. JOHN CONNESS for Governor, a shrewd Irishman, sound for the Union, but he voted for the bulkhead, and that must kill him in San Francisco; HENRY EDGERTON, "who drinks," who is also a bulkheader and a brilliant speaker, and JO. MCKIBBIN, for Congress; B. C. WHITMAN for Judge of the Supreme Court, beside whom EDWARD NORTON is like a Drummond light alongside of a two-penny dip; JAMES E. NUTTMAN for Comptroller; and J. J. GARDINER for Surveyor-General. On national issues the men are all right; on local issues all wrong. The Republicans ought to whip them unmercifully, and no doubt they will.

CLAUD[illegible]

THE WAR AT THE WEST.

Effect of the Bull Run Disaster on Public Sentiment—Courage and Determination of the People—Trade, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

The effect of the defeat of the 21st has been to arouse the Northwest afresh. The first exaggerated reports spread a gloom over all, but there was no depression, but rather a firmer resolve to put down the rebellion at all hazards. The battle-cry of Freedom is now ringing all over the prairies, and thousands are buckling on their armor, and preparing to meet the foe who is so ruthlessly assailing our cherished Government. Regiment after regiment is presenting itself for the war, and Illinois alone, will send fifty thousand men into the field, if the emergency demands it—aye, and double this if any great danger threatens. It is to be hoped that the War Department will accept all the force it wants, and arm and equip them at the earliest possible moment. There must be no more *faux pas* on a large scale. The country has had enough, and now demands earnest, successful work. Our people "will save the Government, if the Government will do its duty only indifferently well."

There is one new feature developed, against which it is to be hoped the Metropolitan Press will decidedly and persistently remonstrate. This is the interference by members of Congress in the appointment of high military officers. It is enough to have these gentlemen fill all the civil posts with their lacqueys and whippers-in, without regard to their qualifications or fitness. But it seems they are not satisfied with this, but must attempt to take the President's perogative out of his hands in the matter of Major and Brigadier-Generals. This presumption should be promptly rebuked. The country will hold the appointing power responsible for the character of the officers of the Army, and woe unto the President if he permits the members of Congress to snuggle their creatures into these responsible positions. Their recommendations even will be looked upon with suspicion, and will fail to command the respect of the country. We hope that Mr. LINCOLN will keep these gentlemen at arm's length in this business, at least.

There are three new regiments whose head-quarters are in this city. They will soon be ready for marching orders. The rural districts are moving, and we hear of companies and regiments in every direction. Even "Egypt" is wide-awake, and although she has turned out a few traitors, yet the great mass of her people are true and loyal, and would alone furnish all the men Illinois will be entitled to under the present calls.

Lieut. SLEMMER, of Pickens notoriety, is recruiting for the Regular Army in this city. But men generally prefer to go into companies and regiments with their neighbors, so that recruits to be sent, they know not where, do not offer very rapidly.

I have been a trip through Northern Missouri as far as St. Joseph. The more important intelligence from that region, you will have received by telegraph ere this reaches you. The rebels have grown somewhat bold and defiant since the Bull Run disaster, but the prompt efficiency of Gen. POPE keeps them pretty well in check. Guerrilla bands, mostly on horseback, are prowling around in various directions, and life and property are very unsafe. But the Red Shirts are too much alive for the rascals, and handle them sharply whenever they make a stand and show fight. Gen. LYON, in the southwestern part of Missouri, is being strongly reinforced, and hopes soon to be able to come up with the runaways, JACKSON and BEN MCCULLOCH. If he does, that will be the last of them. Gen. FREMONT'S arrival has infused new life into the Western Department—though all things were going forward finely under LYON, POPE and SCHLEICH.

The expected attack upon Cairo and Bird's Point, creates considerable interest here, as they are both occupied by Illinois regiments.

The wheat harvest is closed, and a fair average crop has been gathered. The corn is coming on finely, and a good, though not heavy yield, is anticipated.

General business continues dull. The shipments of grain and produce is heavy, averaging from 150,000 to 300,000 bushels per day. Prices of grain are low, but have improved a little within the past week. Receipts of old crop are large, but it is far from being exhausted. The lumber trade is much depressed.

Our financial difficulties are slowly improving, through the introduction of coin and bills of foreign banks, as a circulating medium. Of home currency we have none. All our principal bankers have gone by the board. Your merchants may look for a moderate Western trade this Fall, with cash payments to a larger proportionate extent than formerly.

We have occasionally a Secessionist here. Two young men—one an employe of the *Tribune*—left last week to join the Confederate Army. They were of Virginia.

ONTONAGON.

Negligence of Railroad Attaches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The 4:15 A. M. train from Washington on Friday was detained by the Clerks not getting out of bed in time, in consequence of which it missed the connection in Baltimore and again in Philadelphia, and did not arrive here till late in the evening. There were numbers of discharged soldiers on board, who were thus subjected to additional expense. This has happened before more than once. Will some one attend to the matter.

G.

Mount Vernon Again.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Officers of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association are much pained to see in your issue of to-day an order from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, containing a statement which they fear will lead to much trouble and misunderstanding—Gen. SCOTT having been misinformed with regard to the facts.

The statement referred to is that Mount Vernon has been "overrun by bands of rebels," &c.

Since the occupation of Alexandria by the National troops *not a single soldier* from the Southern Army has visited Mount Vernon. It is but justice to say the intruders who refused to accede to the regulations of the Association, heretofore willingly followed by soldiers from both sides, were a company of *New-York volunteers*, headed by their *colonel* and other officers.

The Regent is earnest and decided in her requests and directions to those she has made responsible for the preservation of order and neutrality at Mount Vernon, and in the discharge of their sacred duty they have been kindly aided by those at the head-quarters of the Army. It is therefore to them a source of great regret to be obliged to correct such mistakes, as it is much easier to excite than to allay unkind feelings.

A RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

August 1, 1861.

Two Candidates for President.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* expects very soon to see two parties arrayed in the new Confederacy, struggling for the Presidency next Fall, and the division, it thinks, will be upon the point of admitting other States, "one favoring the admission of other States, which may choose to accept our Constitution, the other clinging to the delusion of a pure slaveocracy." The present Provisional President and Vice-President both "favor the idea of ultimate reorganization," while HOWELL COBB, it is implied, and the ultra Southern Party, are forever opposed to the admission of Free States. Here, then, says the *Chronicle*, is the programme, as we think. HOWELL COBB for President, upon the basis of no admission of any Free State, and no admission of such Slave States as will give the power in the Confederacy to admit Free States by a two-thirds vote. In this wise, as we take it, is a party to be organized in opposition to the present Administration.

CONTRACT FOR EIGHT HUNDRED HOUSES.—The Baltimore *Sun* states that MICHAEL ROCHE, builder and contractor of that city, has contracted with a company in Havana to construct no less than eight hundred frame houses, of three classes, varying in size and embellishments to suit the three classes of society found in Havana—the poor, the middle and the rich. All the houses will be one story in height, with the apartments succeeding each other on the ground floor, and running back to a great depth. The object of the company is to place a dwelling within the reach of every man's means. Parties become subscribers by paying a certain amount monthly, and come into possession of the house and lot in eight years, when payment ceases. The frames are to be fitted together in this country and then shipped to Havana. The value of the contract will be several millions of dollars, and will prove a great blessing to the mechanics of Baltimore.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

The Unity of our National Character, and the Supremacy of our National Government a Covenant Running with the Land.

NO. V.

We have thus far traced the history of our National Union from the era of its first germination down to the time for the call for the Federal Convention of May, 1787. We have seen that during all the intervening years there never was a time when any one of the colonies, or States, if you please, was vested with any independence which did not accrue to it solely in virtue of its being a member of the Union, or which it could have enjoyed without the protection of the General Government. We have seen that the chief aim of the Confederation of 1781, was to perpetuate a Union formed and consolidated before the existence of any distinct State organizations or State Constitutions: and that that Confederation was ratified and confirmed by all of the Colonies or States, before our National Independence was actually achieved, or conceded by Great Britain. And we have thus shown how impossible it was that any one State, in severalty, could be regarded at that time as possessing any element of sovereignty or independence outside, or independently, of the National capacity of the Union. Yet it must, nevertheless, be conceded, that the Confederation did associate with each State, in severalty, the idea of a sovereignty and independence not otherwise belonging to it, and utterly incompatible with the supreme authority of the General Government. Even so, it must also be conceded that a Convention is fully empowered to reconstruct, revise, alter or amend that Confederation as the original Conventions were to ratify it, was fully competent to revoke any grant or reservation of sovereignty to each State, so far as necessary, and to restore it (at least with the consent of the people of those States) to the General Government. At any rate the members of the Federal Convention so construed their powers, and the result, as we will show, was sanctioned by the people and States of the whole Union. Hence it will appear that whatever of sovereignty, or separate independence, each State may have claimed under the Articles of Confederation, the same was surrendered to the people, and by them vested in the General Government, by the consolidation of the Union under the provisions of the present Constitution.

It is important now to examine the view taken of this question of State Sovereignty by the Federal Convention. Let it be still borne in mind that it was not its object to dissolve the Union, nor to discuss or decide the right of any State to secede from or disrupt the Union, nor to alter or impair the perpetuity of the existing covenant of nationality; but, as expressed by Virginia herself, "to join in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the same;" or, as in other words expressed by the Congress, "to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union." This was the great aim.

[illegible], the principal question which, more than [illegible] other, embarrassed the action of the Convention was this very question of State sovereignty. [illegible] evidence of the manner in which it was [illegible], must be the record itself, or the testimony of those present. Let us refer to it:

Mr. MADISON contended, as we have proved:

[illegible] the States never possessed the essential [illegible] of sovereignty; that these were always [illegible] in the Congress. That their voting by [illegible] in the Congress was no evidence of their sovereignty, any more than in the State of Maryland voting by counties made the counties sovereign."

[illegible] also claimed that:

"The States ought to be placed under the control of the General Government; at least as much as they formerly were under the King of Great Britain."

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, said:

"A citizen of America ought to consider in [illegible] character he acts in forming a General Government. I am both a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States. I must, therefore, lay [illegible] my State connections and act for the general good of the whole. We must forget our local habits and distinctions. The General Government must not depend on the State Governments. This ought to be a leading distinction between the one and the other; nor ought the General Government to be composed of an assemblage of different States. When we are laying the foundation of a building which is to last for ages, and in which millions are interested, it ought to be well laid. If the National Government does not act on State prejudices, State distinctions will be lost. The people expect relief from their present embarrassed situation, and look up for it to this National Convention, and it follows that they expect a National Government. But if no State will part with any of its sovereignty it is in vain to talk of a National Government."

Mr. C. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, said:

"Our Government must be made suitable to the people; and we are perhaps the only people in the world who ever had sense enough to appoint delegates to establish a General Government. [illegible] a General Government must not be made dependent on the States."

Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New-York, said:

"I have well considered the subject, and am convinced that no amendment of the Confederation can answer the purpose of a good Government, so long as State sovereignties do, in any shape, exist. I can say for the State I have the honor to represent, that when our credentials were under consideration in the Senate, some members were for inserting a restriction in the powers to prevent encroachment on the Constitution. It was answered by others, and therefore the resolve carried on the credentials, that it might abridge some of the constitutional powers of the State, and that, possibly, in the formation of a new Union it would be found necessary. This appears reasonable, and leaves us at liberty to form such a National Government as we think best adapted to the good of the whole. We must establish a General and National Government, completely sovereign, and annihilate the State distinctions and State operations; and unless we do this, no good purpose can be answered."

Mr. MADISON said further:

"I apprehend the greatest danger is from the encroachment of the States on the National Government. This apprehension is justly founded on the experience of ancient confederacies, and our own is a proof of it. If it were the case that the National Government usurped the State Government, if such usurpation was for the good of the whole, no mischief could arise. To draw the line between the two is a difficult task. I believe it cannot be done; and therefore I am inclined for a General Government. If we cannot form a General Government, and the States become totally independent of each other, it would afford a melancholy prospect."

Mr. RUFUS KING, of Massachusetts, said:

"None of the States are now sovereign or independent. Many of these essential rights are vested in Congress. Congress, by the Confederation, possesses the rights of the United States. This is a union of the men of those States. None of the States, individually or collectively, have the rights of peace or war. The magistracy in Congress possess the sovereignty. To certain points we are now a united people; consolidation is already established."

We might go on and multiply extracts from the proceedings of the Convention, but it is sufficiently evident from these citations, that the [illegible] difficulty in rendering the Articles of Confederation, "adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union," originated in the prerogatives of sovereignty, claimed by each State, in opposition to the powers originally inherent in the Congress, and necessary to its efficiency as a general governing power. But out of this question of State Sovereignty, there arose another equally intricate and embarrassing to the action of the Convention. That was the inequality of the States. It was contended, that if the States are to retain the sovereignty which they claim to be invested with under the Confederation, and State distinctions are to be independently maintained, let their territorial areas, and the extent of their Constitutional jurisdiction be equalized.

"On the principle that each State in the Union is sovereign," said Judge BRIARLY, of N. J., "Congress, in the articles of Confederation, have determined that each State in the public councils had but one vote. If the States still remain sovereign, to apportion the right of suffrage in the National Legislature to the quotas of contribution, or the number of inhabitants, is founded on principles of injustice. If we must have a National Government, what is the remedy? Lay the map of the Confederation on the table, and extinguish the present boundaries of the respective State jurisdictions, and make a new division, so that each State is equal, then a Government under the present system will be just."

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Jersey, said:

"Every sovereign State, according to the Confederation, must have an equal vote, or there is an end to liberty. As long, therefore, as State distinctions are held up, this rule must invariably apply. And if a consolidated National Government must take place, then State distinctions must cease, or the States must be equalized."

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, said:

"If there was a probability of equalizing the States, he would be for it."

Mr. RUFUS KING, of Massachusetts, said:

"He thought it would be better first to establish the principle whether we will depart from federal grounds in forming a National Government."

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, said:

"If we derive a system of government which will not meet the approbation of our constituents, we are dissolving the Union. The excellence of the British Constitution has been much commented on, but we are endeavoring to complicate it with State Governments, on principles which will gradually destroy the one or the other."

It is evident, and the opinion of the Convention was, that the Articles of Confederation could not be so amended as to create a competent National Constitution, and still preserve the claim of a separate and distinct independency in each State. An entire remodeling of the whole fabric was deemed necessary, and the States were called upon to meet the exigency by surrendering back to the Federal Government the sovereignty ceded to them by the Confederation, otherwise the Union cannot be preserved. This was the unanimous sentiment of the Convention. We cannot find a more interesting description of the general conviction, whether in or out of the Convention, than was given at the time by the Hon. EDMUND RANDOLPH, of Virginia, in a letter to the Speaker of the General Assembly of that State. It may well be a voice of warning to us of this day. He says:

"The Confederation was tottering from its own weakness, and the sitting of the Convention is a signal proof of its total insufficiency. In my humble judgment, the powers by which alone the blessings of a General Government can be accomplished, cannot be interwoven into the Confederation without a change in its very essence. Or, in other words, the Confederation must be thrown aside. To whom, then, shall we commit these acts of authority, these additional powers? The new powers must be deposited in a new body, growing out of a consolidation of the Union, as far as the circumstances of the States will permit. Among the upright and intelligent, few can read, without emotion, the future fate of the States, if severed from each other. Then shall we learn the full weight of foreign intrigue. Then shall we hear of partitions of our country. If a prince, influenced by the lust of conquest, should use one State as the instrument of enslaving others; if every State is to be wearied by perpetual alarms, and compelled to maintain large military establishments; if all questions are to be decided by an appeal to arms, where a difference of opinion cannot be removed by negotiation; in a word, if all the direful misfortunes which haunt the peace of rival nations, are to triumph over the land, for what have we contended? Why have we exhausted our wealth? Why have we basely betrayed the heroic martyrs of the National cause?

Let it not be forgotten that nations which can enforce their rights, have large claims against the United States, and that the creditor may insist on payment from any of them. Which of them would probably be the victim? The most productive and the most exposed. When vexed with reprisals or war, the Southern States will sue for allegiance on this Continent, or beyond the sea. If, for the former, the necessity of an union of the whole is decided. If, for the latter, America will, I fear, reach the scene of confusion and bloodshed exhibited among most of those nations which have too late repented the folly of relying upon auxiliaries."

What far-seeing and truly patriotic men were those then gathered to settle forever the great question of our National unity, and the supremacy of our National Government! Their utterances and their acts come down to us with a warning wisdom more full and potent than any of the appliances of modern statesmanship emanating from the same quarter. They saw the whole subject in all its intricate relations, and comprehended, with a ponderous sense of their responsibility, the infinity of interests committed to their care and keeping; and they were not the men to be treacherous to their trust. After months of careful thought, patient discussion and earnest prayer, they came to the conclusion, viz.:

"That the existing Articles of Confederation must be laid aside as insufficient to promote the enlarged purposes they were intended to accomplish. That in framing a Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, it was necessary to depart measurably from federal grounds and to form a National Government. That it was necessary, to a large extent, to put away State distinctions and State Government, in order to remove all sources of jealousy. That the National Union could only be established on the consolidated basis of a Republican Government, with supreme power over all. That no State should have it in its power to change its Government into a monarchy. That a permanent, powerful and effective system of general Administration was necessary and ought to be established," and, (in the language of Mr. ED. RANDOLPH,) "that now was the only moment it could be done." (See *Yates and Lansing's Notes of the Federal Convention.*)

On the 17th of September, 1787, the Convention made a unanimous report of the present Federal Constitution to the Congress, with a letter and resolutions accompanying it, to which report and Constitution, be it remembered, every member pledged the support of the people of his State, by affixing his autograph signature to the same. In the report they say, viz.:

"We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable. The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties—that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authority—should be fully and effectually in the Government of the General Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trusts to one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization. It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances as on the object to be attained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety and perhaps our National existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed upon our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected. And thus the Constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected. But each will doubtless consider that, had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others. That it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe. That it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our ardent wish. With great respect, &c."

And here we have—what? Not a dissolution of the Union surely. The Congress of the Union is still in session. Each State is there in its representatives; and it continues its sessions, and the representatives of each State continue to attend and take part in its deliberations, while the people are called upon by them to say whether or not they will accept the labors of the Federal Convention. It is now submitted to them. What is their response? Let us see.

From Delaware the first answer comes, viz.; "We, the deputies of the people of the Delaware State, in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration the Federal Constitution proposed, * * * have approved, assented to, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do, in virtue of the power to us given for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and constituents, fully, freely and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify and confirm the said Constitution. Done, &c., Dec. 7, 1787. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names." * *

Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787.—"Be it known unto all men, that we, the delegates of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general Convention assembled, have assented to, and ratified, and by these presents do, in the name and by the authority of the same people, and for ourselves, assent to and ratify the foregoing Constitution for the United States of America. Done, &c. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names."

New-Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787.—"In convention in the State of New-Jersey, (cites the States represented in the Convention, the doings thereof, the report and Constitution proposed:) Now be it known, that we, the delegates of the State of New-Jersey, chosen by the people thereof for the purpose, having mutually deliberated on and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, do hereby for and on behalf of the people of the said State of New-Jersey, agree to, ratify and confirm the same, and every part thereof. Done, &c. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names."

Connecticut, January 9, 1788.—"In the name of the people of the State of Connecticut: We, the delegates of the people of the said State, in general Convention assembled, pursuant to an act of the Legislature in October last, have assented to and ratified, and by these presents do assent to, ratify and adopt the Constitution reported by the Convention of delegates in Philadelphia on the 17th of Sept., A. D. 1787, for the United States of America. Done, &c. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands."

Massachusetts. Feb. 6, 1788.—"In Convention of the delegates of the people of Massachusetts: The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported, &c., * * and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe in affording the people of the United States, in the course of His Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, do, in the name and in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America. * * * * Done, &c."

Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788.—"In convention and to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: *Whereas*, the form of a Constitution for the Government of the United States of America, was, &c., (citing the meeting of the Convention, its doings, and the Constitution at length.) Now know ye, that we, the delegates of the people of the State of Georgia, in convention met, pursuant to the resolutions of the Legislature aforesaid, having taken into consideration the said Constitution, have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the people of the said State for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify, and adopt the said Constitution. Done, &c. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names."

"In convention of the delegates of the people of Maryland, 28th of April, 1788.—We, the delegates of the people of the State of Maryland, having fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported, &c. * * * and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland in November session, 1787. Do for ourselves, and in the name and behalf of the people of this State, assent to and ratify the said Constitution. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names."

South Carolina, May 12, 1788—"In Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, by their representatives held in the City of Charleston, &c., the Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution, or form of government, reported, &c., * * submitted to them by a resolution of the Legislature of this State, passed, &c.in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the said United States, and their posterity: Do, in the name and behalf of the people of this State, hereby assent to, and ratify, the said Constitution. Done, etc."

"In Convention of the Delegates of the people of New-Hampshire, June 21, 1788.—The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported, &c., and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in affording the people of the United States, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity: Do, in the name and behalf of the people of the State of New-Hampshire, assent to, and ratify, the said Constitution for the United States of America. Done, &c."

The ratification by Virginia was as follows:

"We, the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared, as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon, do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power granted thereby remains with them and at their will. That, therefore no right of any denomination, can be canceled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or by the House of Representatives, acting in any capacity; by the President, or any Department, or officers of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes. And that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the Press cannot be canceled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States. With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the Union in danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification, We, the said delegates, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended, &c., &c., * * * * * * for the Government of the United States, hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said Constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed in the words following: * * * Done &c."

New-York ratified it July 26, 1788, as follows:

"We, the delegates of the people of the State of New-York, duly met in Convention, having mutually the Constitution of the United States of America agreed to, &c., * * and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, do declare and make known, that all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; and that Government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection and security; that the powers of Government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness." * * *

It goes on with a declaration of rights, etc., which are not made a condition of its ratification by them, and proceeds:

"We, the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the said Constitution. * * Done, &c."

In the report of the Federal Convention to the Congress, it was recommended as the sense of the Convention that the proposed Constitution should be thus submitted to a Convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification. That each such Convention, on ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled, and that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified it, the United States in Congress assembled, should take such measures as were necessary by the provisions of the new Constitution, to carry the Government into operation under it.

On receiving the notice of ratification on the part of the State of New-Hampshire, the President of the Congress suggested that this was the ninth ratification transmitted and laid before that body. Whereupon it proceeded at once to provide for the election of President and Vice-President, and to take such other steps as were necessary to inaugurate the new Government by the 4th of March, 1789.

The great distinguishing feature of this new Constitution, that which rendered it effective in healing the deficiencies of the Federal Administration, and promote the preservation of the Union, was, that it made the General Government a popular instead of a federative sovereignty. It was based upon the solid and impregnable theory of a sovereignty vested in the people of America, acquired by conquest from Great Britain, whose reach and right of jurisdiction extended over all the territorial precincts described in the Definitive Treaty of 1783, which assured to them the acquisition. Hence we have the preamble which expresses the unity of our national character, the supremacy of our National Government, and also defines the objects sought to be accomplished in this reconstruction of our national organism. This brings to our conviction the necessity and the peculiar and distinctive characteristics of the more perfect union established by this Constitution. It was not, nor was it designed to be, like the other, a confederation of States, claiming to be separately independent. It was of necessity an instrument of Government framed by the people, without regard to State distinctions, establishing our National unity under a general sovereignty, with absolute and positive powers within the sphere of its jurisdiction.

In answer to this position the Southern Secessionist, with a triumphant air of self-vindication, shouts the interrogatory, Where was the sovereignty of your new Government over North Carolina before her people formally accepted and ratified the new Constitution? The interrogatory impeaches his statesmanship, his intelligence, his logic and his sense of justice. For it is historically true, as we have shown, that North Carolina was not then, nor was she ever, out of the Union. She did not then, nor had she ever before then, set up any claim of a right to secede from it. She had her delegates in the Congress which recommended the Federal Convention; she was fully represented in that Convention; and each one of those representatives severally attested with his own hand the excellence of the Constitution, and pledged her assent to the organization of the new Government, under its provisions, on the ratification of it by the people of any nine of the States represented in the Convention. She had also her representation in the Congress to which the Constitution was reported, who united in recommending its adoption to the people, and to the States of the Union; and her own extremest utterance of dissent to it, if it can be called such, was, viz.:

"In Convention, Aug. 1, 1788—*Resolved*, That a Declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the inalienable rights of the people; together with amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the said Constitution, or form of Government, ought to be laid before Congress, and the Convention of the States that shall or may be called for the purpose of amending the said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the ratification of the Constitution aforesaid on the part of the State of North Carolina."

Before what Congress? Why, the Congress of the United States, in which she still had her representatives. "Convention of the States that shall or may be called" by whom? By the same Congress. Was all this being out of the Union? Was it an attitude of secession? What, while her representatives were sitting in the very Congress which provided for the organization of the Union and Government, under the new Constitution! But, be that as it may, we afterwards read, viz.:

"Nov. 21, 1789.—State of North Carolina, In Convention: *Whereas*, the General Convention which met at Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of Government, in the following words, viz.: 'We the People, &c.,' (following the words of the Constitution,)

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of Government. Done, &c."

The Convention of Rhode Island did the same thing, "in the name and in the behalf of the people" of that State, May 29, 1790. At the same time declaring the fundamental principle of all Popular Sovereignties:

"That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; and that the powers of Government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

Thus the logic of secession, at least so far as the original States are concerned, is forever exploded. How this is also true as to the New States, we may attempt to show at some future day.

Thus we have the preservation of the Union accomplished by the abolition of the organism created under the Articles of Confederation, by the annihilation of all claim to independent State Sovereignty, and by the formation of a more perfect system of National Administration under a Constitution emanating from the people themselves; irrevocable, indestructible, and unalterable except in the mode prescribed by its own provisions. The powers vested in the General Government are positive, and supreme over all. Framed originally by a Convention of delegates deriving their powers from the people, this Constitution was by them recommended to the (still) *United* States in Congress assembled, and to the several States. It was then by the Congress and the several State Legislatures again recommended to the people of America, as the acknowledged source of all sovereignty in a free land, and at length it is deliberately adopted by the people themselves in their Primary Conventions, throughout all the States. Thus we have all these sources of authority combined, pledging all that they have, and are, and hope for, to the grand climateric Covenant, viz:

ART. VI—Sec. 2. "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

We may search in vain through all the records of all the nations and people of the earth throughout all ages, for a more profound or comprehensive investiture of sovereignty in any Government than is here given to the Government of this great Republic. The objects of it are "to form a more perfect union; to establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defence; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And we may well say of it as our fathers said of the original Union, "While all, or any, of these objects remain unattained, it cannot, so far as may respect such objects, be dissolved consistently with the laws of God or man."

HENRY SHERMAN.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 4, 1861.

An Elopement.

THE GUILTY PARTIES ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Republican of July 29.

On the 8th of July, Mrs. EMMA AMELIA SCOTT, the wife of a rich merchant in New-York City, eloped with a Mr. NEWTON ST. JOHN, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New-York detectives were dispatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days ago one of the officers arrived in this city and called on the Chief of Police. He stated that he had been over almost all of the West where it was probable the parties would go, but finding no traces, should return home. He left, however, the miniatures of the lovers with Chief McDONOUGH, so that he might recognize and arrest them should they come to this city. Saturday the Chief received information that led him to suspect that the couple were among the passengers on the steamer *Hawkeye State*, just arrived from St. Paul, and Detectives WELSH and EAGAN were dispatched with the miniatures to find out.

At Barnum's Hotel they learned that a gentleman and lady answering to the description had taken rooms, with the intention of starting the next day for Chicago. On further inquiry, they became convinced they had found the parties, and so reported at headquarters. The Chief at once proceeded to Barnum's, knocked at the door of the suspected room, and recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. ST. JOHN, at once addressed him by that name. The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but finding it useless, confessed to the family cognomen, and introduced the absconding wife to his unwelcome visitor. They were both at once taken into custody, and NEWTON spent the balance of the day in as unromantic a place as the calaboose. When he came forth in the evening to more pleasant quarters, his personal appearance, to say the least, was not as impressive as when stopping at Barnum's. Mrs. SCOTT, who is 19 years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New-York. The lady stated that when they left New-York, they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Continental Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Milwaukee and St. Paul, where they stayed six days. They there took passage for this city, intending to go next to Chicago, where, their money being nearly gone, they would procure a livelihood as they best might. Previous to starting on their journey, Mrs. SCOTT drew from a bank, where she had a deposit, the sum of $300. Only $30 of this is now left, Mr. ST. JOHN having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey, and not having received any since. The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about $1,500, and a great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrificed when the money was spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to New-York and the home of her husband, as, added to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had fled, and was determined to live with him. She plead eagerly to be allowed to share his imprisonment when he was first locked up in the calaboose. Chief McDONOUGH telegraphed the news of the arrest to the lady's friends, and they will probably arrive on Monday, to take her back to the home which she deserted. What will become of Mr. NEWTON ST. JOHN, who had both a moustache and side whiskers, is uncertain.

WESTERN INDIAN TROUBLES.—From the Brownsville (N. T.) *Advertiser* of the 25th, we get some interesting items in regard to the Nebraska Indians. It seems that large numbers of Indians of various tribes are now on the Republican and Platte, ostensibly upon their annual hunt, but in reality to fight the Pawnees. A rumor reports the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Kiowas nearly 6,000 strong, and the Pawnees 3,800 in force, and that the latter were seeking the aid of the Pottowatomies and Ottoes.

In addition to these indications of the beginning of hostilities, it appears that there have been some political quarrels in Southern Nebraska. The Secessionists are known to be in constant communication with the Indians of that section, and the Ottoes acknowledge that they were approached as to helping the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were at one time in favor of joining the expedition, but had been dissuaded from doing so.

The settlers on the Big Blue are in great alarm, and many of them are moving away with their families and stock. Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas and from several of the eastern counties of Nebraska, for the purpose of assisting the Union men and preventing outrages by the Secessionists and Indians. Major BAKER, at the Ottoe Reservation, reports all quiet in that locality, and believes the Ottoes and Missourians will remain loyal if not tampered with by the roving Secessionists. Three wagon loads of arms and ammunition are said to have passed over the Big Blue, some ten or twelve days ago, for parties in the interest of the Southern Confederacy, but it is not anticipated that there will be serious fighting in that section.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 3, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88⅛	5	Hanover Bank	70
3,000	do	88¾	20	Pac. Mail St. Co.	73¾
2,000	do	89	5	do	73½
1,000	do	89⅜	50	do ...b10	73¾
14,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	80	20	Penn. Coal Co.	79½
1,000	Treas. 12 ℘ ct. N.	102	200	N. Y. Cen. R. p. & c.	76⅝
7,000	do	101⅞	300	do ...p. & c.	76⅝
5,000	Treas. 6 ℘ c. Two Y.	96½	100	do ...p. & c.	76½
4,750	do	96	10	Mil. & P. Du Chien.	15
1,000	Ill. Registered bs.	78	50	Hudson Riv. R. ..s30	34
1,000	Ill. Coupon bs. '79	80½	25	do	34⅛
5,000	Michigan 6s	80½	25	do	34⅛
7,000	Tenn. State 6s '90.	43¼	50	Harlem Railroad	11
1,000	do ...s10	43	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	25¾
3,000	do	43	200	do	26
1,000	Georgia S. 6s	60½	150	do	25⅞
4,000	N. Car. S. 6s	66½	100	Reading Railroad	36½
3,000	do	62	50	Mi. So. & N. I. G. S. b30	29½
32,000	Missouri S. 6s	43¾	100	do ...b30	29¼
1,000	Louisiana S. 6s	59	7	Panama Railroad	107
3,000	California S. 7s	76½	200	Ill. Cen. R. S. ...s30	63½
1,000	B'klyn C. W. L.	99¾	175	do	64
5,000	Erie R. R. 3d M. B.	84	25	do ...b15	64
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	101	5	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
500	do	101½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. ..b10	63¼
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ℘ cent. 1st M. S. Fund C. B.	95	150	do ...s30	63
			200	do ...c	63½
1,200	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bonds....ex div.	80½	100	do ...c	63⅜
			100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅜
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	30	100	do	28¼
4,000	N. J. C. 1st m. ex. in.	102½	300	do	28½
10	Bank St. New-York	75	200	do ...s30	28
20	Bank of Commerce	76½	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	39¾
20	do	76¼			

SATURDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The passage through Congress of the increased Tariff and Direct Tax bills, in connection with the Supplemental Loan bill—suspending an important feature of the Sub-Treasury law, in favor of the Specie-paying Banks of the country as depositories of part of the Public Moneys, caused an immediate advance to-day of 2 ℘ cent. in the Funded Stock of the Government, and imparted increased confidence to the Street and Stock Exchange generally. The State and Railway Shares maintained the advanced prices of yesterday, and at the close, one or two of the Western Shares were a fraction higher, and New-York Central, Missouris and Tennessees decidedly firm. The following is the amendment to the Sub-Treasury law, as agreed upon in Congress:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. No. 41) supplementary to an act entitled an "act to authorize a National loan, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference thereon, have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, and agree to the same with the following amendment; add the following:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled 'an act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, passed August 6, 1846,' *be and the same are hereby suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand*, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, Bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent of par for the Bonds bearing seven ℘ cent. interest authorized by said act.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
DANIEL CLARK,
JAMES A. McDOUGALL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
THADDEUS STEVENS,
E. G. SPAULDING,
Managers on the part of the House.

This leaves the Secretary free to negotiate through the Banks, and to leave on deposit with them the proceeds of any part of the $250,000,000 Loans authorized by the present Congress, or of the unexpended Loans of the last Congress at the following rates:

1. Treasury bills one year bearing 3.65 ℘ cent. interest at par, convertible into 3 year 7.30 ℘ cent. Bills.

2. Treasury Bills three years 7.30 ℘ cent. interest, at par, convertible into a 20-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock at par.

3. Funded 7 ℘ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, coupon or registered, at par.

4. Funded Stock 6 ℘ cent., 20 years, at a rate not below the equivalent of a 7 ℘ cent. Stock at par, say 91.07½ ℘ cent. for the 6 ℘ cents.

5. Treasury Bills bearing 6 ℘ cent. interest, convertible into 20-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock, at any date within two years, to suit the mutual convenience of the Government and the lender, at par.

The following were the closing prices of the most active of the speculative Stocks on the Street this afternoon; there being, as usual on Saturdays in the hot weather, only one regular session of the Stock Exchange Board:

Central	76⅝	United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]
Toledo	28¾	Panama	[illegible]
Erie	26	Pacific	[illegible]
Missouris	43⅞	Michigan Central	[illegible]
Tennessees	43½	Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Illinois Central	64	Virginias	[illegible]
Galena	63½	Hudson	[illegible]

The bids for some of the Bank Shares were lower than yesterday, influenced, perhaps, by the announcement of the suspension of payment by the important jobbing firm of CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co. Efforts were made at the beginning of the present political trouble to carry this house through, notwithstanding the difficulties which the whole trade were likely to encounter with their Southern and Western collections, and it was supposed for a time that they would not be driven to the necessity of suspension. Their liabilities are understood to be about $3,000,000, and their means, good and doubtful, about $5,000,000.

Merchants	90	Mechanics	[illegible]
Union	89	America	[illegible]
Butcher's & Drover's	99	State of New-York	[illegible]
Commerce	76¼	American Exchange	[illegible]
Hanover	70	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Continental	70	Park	[illegible]

The following are the bids to-day for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92½	N. Indiana R. firsts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	98½	N. I. R., Gosh. L., '68	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	98	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	73
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	98½	Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ cent., '75	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	102	Ter. H. & Alton seconds, 8 ℘ c., '70	29
Erie seconds, '59	98	La C. & M. L. G. Bds.	9
Erie seconds, ext., '64	97	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	84	C. & N. W. firsts 2d ser's	32
Erie fourths, '80	72	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson R. firsts, '69	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	96	N. J. Cent. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, 1869–73	95	N. J. Cent. seconds	101½
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Gal. & Chicago firsts	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds	[illegible]
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c., old	94	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	[illegible]
M. Cen. 8 ℘ c n. f. '82	95	Lake Erie & W. firsts	63
M. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	75	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ℘ c., seconds	60	Clev. & T. firsts	[illegible]

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for July, were as follows:

July, 1860	$140,[illegible] 92
July, 1861	114,798 33
Decrease	$26,[illegible] 59
Earnings for ten months, 1860–61, commencing Oct. 1, 1860	$1,707,865 18
Earnings for ten months, 1859–60, commencing Oct. 1, 1859	1,70[illegible] 32
Increase	$3,399 66

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 1.

The weather has been excessively hot for the last two or three days, having previously been remarkably cool for several weeks, with occasional showers.

Advices from the country yesterday and to-day render it certain that while the weather for the last week or two has been very fine for corn, and has done more good than harm to wheat, the chintz bug and the army worm, have appeared in the wheat in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and are making serious ravages, which may be widespread enough to shorten the new wheat crop materially.

If these misfortunes extend into Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the prospect for a fair average of Spring Wheat will be very much diminished; at any rate, the letters of our correspondents in the sections alluded to in the previous paragraph, are too positive to allow us to be very sanguine of the yield.

It is gratifying to know that Southern Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have secured a good wheat crop. From Ohio, we hear that the wheat crop is the best they have had for six or seven years.

The markets for the leading staples of Country Produce have been rather variable, [illegible] slight improvements in prices, and [illegible] retrogressions, the general level being [illegible] maintained. Flour is quite firm, the [illegible] light and receipts much less than formerly. [illegible] buoyant last Friday, but again falling [illegible] rather heavy for the last day or two. [illegible] been arriving very freely, the last four [illegible] in over 3,000,000 bushels, but the market [illegible] and the range of prices up or down, [illegible] ing ½c.@1c. Oats have been quite [illegible] close dull. Rye in fair request, but [illegible] entirely rejected. Fruits and Vegetables [illegible] and prices very uncertain. Live stock [illegible] supplied with Cattle, for which the demand [illegible], and prices very firm; but Hogs have [illegible] plenty, and rather dull. Provisions exceedingly dull, and sales, if made at all, must be at extreme [illegible] prices. Hides and Tallow steady. High [illegible] vanced ½c.@1c., and very firm at the close [illegible] steady, with very little doing.

The movement of Flour and Grain last [illegible] remarkably heavy, an aggregate of 1,530,0[illegible] received, and 1,454,974 bushels shipped; [illegible] weeks of heavier receipts have been recorded [illegible] history of the Chicago Grain Trade, viz.: [illegible] week of the present month (1,638,607 bushels,) [illegible] third week of August, 1860, (1,648,110 bushels [illegible] receipts of the first half of the current week, [illegible] this morning, were 11,673 bbls. flour, 156,224 [illegible] wheat, 676.247 bushels corn, 50,024 bushels oats, [illegible] bushels barley, and 4,445 bushels rye, or a total of 950,240 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are: 6,728 bbls. flour, 120,400 bushels wheat, 256,[illegible] bushels corn, 51,834 bushels oats, 124 bushels rye, [illegible] bushels barley, or a total of 560,799 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for four years stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	285,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	306,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,651
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,408	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	[illegible]
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	[illegible]
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	536,293	[illegible]
18th	497,514	213,831	677,333	[illegible]
19th	493,612	228,303	817,163	[illegible]
20th	509,697	322,136	627,348	1,065,405
21st	397,988	479,887	675,108	1,226,146
22d	397,976	514,634	[illegible]	[illegible]
23d	542,020	474,302	675,512	[illegible]
24th	993,474	369,795	[illegible]	[illegible]
25th	1,171,361	274,848	980,345	[illegible]
26th	1,209,655	292,421	[illegible]	[illegible]
27th	963,877	190,072	[illegible]	[illegible]
28th	742,874	304,170	[illegible]	[illegible]
29th	536,998	231,644	[illegible]	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There were no military movements out of the ordinary routine at Washington yesterday. A number of the new military appointments are understood to have been confirmed by the Senate—among them those of Major-Gens. Fremont, McClellan, Dix and Banks, and Brigadier-Gens. Hooker, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Lander, Kelley, Kearney, Pope, Heintzelman, Porter, Stone, Reynolds, Hunter, Franklin, Rosecrans, Buell, Mansfield, McDowell and Meigs. It is expected that the Senate will to-morrow act upon the appointments for the eleven new regular regiments authorized by the present Congress. The rebels are still heard from occasionally, through the medium of the scouts. They yesterday bravely captured three ladies within a mile of Cloud's Mills.

The most important item of news from Gen. Banks' command relates to the arrest of a noted Maryland Secessionist named Garrets, residing near Knoxville. He was first arrested on Thursday last, but no evidence of complicity with the rebels being found against him he was discharged. An escaped negro, however, subsequently gave such information against him as induced Gen. Banks to order his rearrest yesterday, and he is now in custody. Rebel scouts had been seen in the vicinity of Bolivar, and they were reported to have committed depredations on the property of Unionists.

Gen. Fremont seems to have made a highly judicious move in assigning Gen. Pope to the command in Northern Missouri. The people of that region are given plainly to understand that no secession nonsense will be tolerated, and that they must not allow their rebellious notions to carry them into the commission of any depredations on property of any kind, or they will be held responsible. If hostilities occur, rendering it necessary to send troops, they will be sent in sufficient number to take possession of the village or town where such hostilities may occur, and these troops will be quartered in the houses, and draw rations from the inhabitants. Gen. Pope undoubtedly has the proper idea of the way in which rebels may be transformed into good citizens. We learn also that Jefferson City will soon become a place of great military importance. A camp of 30,000 men is to be established there, principally Illinois troops, to form one grand arm of the Western Army. This great body of men is to be thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and will be ready, as soon as the weather will permit, for the advance through Arkansas and Texas to New-Orleans. This camp—as, indeed, all the National troops north of St. Louis—is to be under command of Gen. Pope.

There is no intelligence of importance from Fortress Monroe. Gen. Butler is now in Washington, on a short visit. On the way up to Baltimore he spoke one of the gun-boats belonging to Lieut. Crosby's expedition to the Pokomoke River, and ascertained that the expedition had met with complete success. Lieut. Crosby reported that he had burnt two vessels and captured a third.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were principally characterized by debates which served to exhibit the friendship or hostility of the members to the Government, though several important measures were acted upon in the intervals. In the Senate, Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State, denouncing the National Government in unmeasured terms, and protesting against its action in imprisoning Ross Winans and others suspected of conspiracy. Its reception was objected to by several members on account of its disrespectful tone, but it was finally admitted and ordered to be printed, on the ground that it would not do to deny the right of petition. The bill providing for the payment of the volunteers monthly was reported from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it should not pass; but it was subsequently amended so as to require their payment monthly when practicable, and then passed. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Tuesday next was passed. The bill to increase the Engineer Corps was passed; also the bill supplementary to the Act to protect commerce and punish piracy. The bill relating to the Judicial Districts in Missouri and Kentucky was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation to postpone it until next December, whereupon a long discussion arose relative to the loyalty of Judge Monroe, of Kentucky. The Senate afterwards went into Executive Session. In the House, a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical and the Topographical Engineer Corps was passed. The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the Volunteer force, by authorizing the President to discharge incapable officers, was reported from the Military Committee, with an amendment, applying its provisions to the regular Army. The amendment, however, was rejected, after considerable debate, and the bill was then laid on the table. The Senate joint resolution, providing for a Committee to wait on the President, to ask him to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, was passed. The Senate bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment providing that slaves whose labor shall be employed in military or naval service, building intrenchments, etc., shall also be confiscated. A motion to table the bill was negatived, and it passed, 60 to 48. A dispatch was laid before the House by the President, announcing that Hon. Alfred Ely, Member of Congress from this State, is a prisoner at Richmond. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for correspondence relating to the case of James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the South Carolina rebels. The House concurred in the Senate's resolution fixing Tuesday next as the day on which Congress will finally adjourn.

Capt. Dubois, of the brig *L. C. Watts* of New-Bedford, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the schooner *John Elliott*, from Boston for Pernambuco, had been chased by a Southern pirate, but contrived to outsail her. Capt. Dubois was also chased by a suspicious bark on the 26th ult., in lat. 34°, long. 69°, and again on the 27th and 28th by a brig and schooner. The bark *Golden Era* also arrived at this port yesterday, and reports having seen two or three vessels, supposed to be privateers. She also spoke the United States steamer *Union*, near Cape Hatteras, the Commander of which states that he had, on the day previous, fallen in with the brig [illegible], of Boston, with the pirate crew from the *Jeff. Davis* on board, and that he had chased her ashore and burned her. Another brig, which was either the *Jeff. Davis* herself or one of her prizes endeavoring to make a harbor on the coast of North Carolina, was run ashore, on the 25th of July, above Hatteras, by the United States ship *Savannah*. The particulars of the chase are given in a letter written on board the *Savannah*, and received in Boston. The pirates are having decidedly bad luck.

The United States Marshal arrested, on Friday afternoon, on board the *Northern Light*, Austin E. Smith, the absconding Navy Agent of San Francisco, who is a violent Secessionist, and brother of the notorious "extra Billy Smith," of Virginia. Smith is charged with being a defaulter to the United States Government. He was yesterday transferred to the military authorities, and sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of Secretary Seward.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were light, and sales were restricted, but prices were decidedly firmer. The demand for Cotton was fair and the market favored holders. Cuba Sugars, Rio Coffee, Hops, Tallow, Kentucky Tobacco, Rice, Resin and Whisky were in good request. Provisions were quiet, as were also Metals, Hides, Oils, Hemp, Hay, Seeds, Molasses, Whalebone, and most kinds of Fish. The freight engagements were moderate, with 509 vessels of all classes in port. The Stock Market was again quite firm.

Senator Breckinridge and Freedom of Speech.

The right of free discussion, freedom of opinion and of speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, few men of the North would be willing to interfere with. They are among the fundamental principles of our American institutions, and are absolutely necessary to the preservation of Republican liberty. In no part of the world are they so much respected, so secure, as in the Free States of this Union. We listen to opinions and sentiments in sympathy with and verging upon treason in the social circle, in the forum, even in the halls of legislation, with no thoughts of violence; and though the blood may boil, and the heart swell with indignation, yet we remember that the Constitution is a shield to the utterer, and we let him alone. We may execrate the treason and denounce the traitor, we may refute and rebuke, but the right of free speech, even to the justification of revolt, we at once admit and respect.

There is no right so much abused in the Free States as this same freedom of speech. Even in the Congress of the United States, when rebellion has armed and organized itself for the overthrow of the Government;—when its armies have intrenched themselves almost in sight of the Capital, Senators, while mouthing loyalty, indulge in the utterance of sentiments, which, were they associated with overt acts, would be characterized as grossly seditious and treasonable. They appear to speak not for the encouragement of loyalty—not in aid of that patriotism, which is ready to sacrifice everything on the altar of country—but of those who are arrayed in armed hostility to the Constitution, and advancing to the overthrow of the Union.

Mr. Breckinridge furnishes an eminent instance of the truth of this. Elected to the Senate before the outbreak of our present National troubles, by a State that has repudiated the treason with which he so deeply sympathizes, he clings to official place, using its privileges for the encouragement of revolt against the Government whose bread he is eating, and his influence to hinder its action in the great struggle to defend and perpetuate itself. While professing loyalty to the Constitution, he denounces every measure proposed for its preservation, and justifies, by indirection at least, those who are trampling it beneath armed heels. He talks of love for the Union, while he advises submission to the traitorous schemes of those who would shiver it into fragments. The war forced upon the country in defence of its very existence he denounces as a war for the subjugation and degradation of the South—a war of ambition and of conquest—in the prosecution of which patriotism has no part, and the vindication of republican freedom, of democratic institutions, no place.

In no other legislative body in the world would such a course be for a moment tolerated. Senatorial dignity, constitutional guarantees, would nowhere else save him from demonstrations of popular indignation, or protect him from the vengeance of an outraged people. Mr. Sumner said well, that a Roman Senator, in the days of the Republic, would, for the utterance of such sentiments, "have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock." In the Confederate Congress he would be hailed as a brother; but should he venture upon the converse of his present course, a short shrift and a swing from the first tree, would be the prompt answer to his freedom of discussion. In no Southern State would his life be worth an hour's purchase, were he to venture upon a freedom of speech as patriotic as that in which he so safely indulges in the National Senate is traitorous.

It is well, perhaps, that there should be such a man in the Senate as Mr. Breckinridge. He stimulates the loyalty of its other members through the indignation his speeches and his votes arouse. He makes them the more earnest in their patriotism by the exhibition of his secession sympathies. With the strongest disposition to do harm, his greatest efforts in that direction are productive only of good to the country. Without influence, as without followers, he stands alone. One or two other Senators there may be, whose sympathies are on the side of secession, but their regard for the ordinary decencies of position restrains their action, and they leave him without support. With all his efforts to hinder the course of the Government, to cripple its action, and stay the progress of the war for its protection—with every desire to see the Constitution overthrown and the Union destroyed, he finds a merited punishment in his imbecility, and in being compelled to drift forward with the current which he is utterly powerless to turn aside or resist.

More Appreciation.—The scarred old veteran of the *Herald* is beginning to be appreciated abroad as well as at home. We copied a very admirable definition of his position yesterday, from an English journal. We find another in a recent number of the London *Morning Star*:

> "Of course we exclude from either classification a paper which *no political party would be mad or wicked enough to acknowledge as its representative*, but which appears now to find a sordid advantage in the travestie of every public opinion or sentiment—as formerly in the grossness of its assaults on private character. The New-York *Herald* is a 'sensation' journal. It lives by the creation of surprises. As the perfection of the telegraphic system in the United States, and the copartnership in news established by the Press of that City, allows but a small latitude for individual distinction in the manufacture of intelligence—it *manufactures political thunder and lightning*. * * * The *Herald* excels in original conceptions. To it belongs the striking proposal of an armistice between the North and the South, and a coalition for the conquest of Canada and St. Domingo. There is a sublime audacity and absurdity about the proposal which can only be appreciated upon minute observation of the comparative sobriety with which it is presented to the American people."

The old veteran's manufactory of political thunder, is beginning to run low. The public have ceased to be humbugged by his swagger and have long ago become disgusted with his reckless mendacity. His occupation is rapidly "going." He does well to quit civil life for the tented field. Let him hurry up the Plum Gut Brigade; it is his last chance for a short cut to glory.

Spies in the Armies.

The events of the last few weeks force us to the conclusion that our *spy system* is by no means equal to that of the enemy. On the advance of our Army towards Fairfax Courthouse, a dispatch of Beauregard's was found, from Richmond, warning Bonham of our intended advance, on Wednesday morning, and bidding him have his pickets on the alert. It is not improbable that every succeeding movement was known to the enemy soon after the information of it passed our Commander's lips. Certain it is, that the flank movement, on the morning of the great battle—the intended surprise—found preparations all made to receive it, and even intrenchments thrown up.

The enemy, without doubt, knew our exact numbers and force, both in artillery and cavalry, and were able everywhere to accumulate their troops with a certainty of outnumbering ours. To obtain all this information the rebels have great advantage. Many of the country people are with them; their friends are admitted into our camps, and cannot be distinguished from our own men. Our officers and the whole public are remarkably communicative, and have very little the habits of secresy. The Press—when not put upon its honor to conceal—has the duty of investigating and publishing every fact bearing on the public interests. No doubt, through marketmen, travelers and ladies, a great deal of information passes over our lines, and is conveyed to the enemy. On the other hand, the Southern society and habit remarkably fit them for keeping secret military plans. The Southerner is reticent and incurious about matters which do not belong to him. His Government is now an absolute military despotism, which keeps its counsels to itself. We have no doubt, as appears to have been the case, that thousands of soldiers encamped around Manassas, are utterly ignorant both of the fortifications erected there, and of the amount of their own forces. The Press is not allowed to give them light, and lies to such a prodigious extent, that but little information could be gathered from its columns.

Even common soldiers—as our men learnt from the correspondence seized in the camps near Centreville—are not allowed to write any letters which may not be submitted to the inspection of their Colonel; and, of course, all conveying of information in regard to the camps and forces is strictly forbidden.

This is practical and wise on the part of the rebels. It shows that they understand the business of war more fully, and can better adapt themselves to it, than the Nationals. How, then, as to our own spy system? It has always been supposed that our authorities at Washington had very complete arrangements for obtaining information. With thousands of Unionists living in the country, and knowing intimately every corner of it, and able to enter unsuspected the camps of the enemy, with the whole vast population of laborers and servants on our side, people habituated to conceal, and to whom much is often intrusted, and, above all, with unlimited money to pay for information, we had imagined that our commanders knew everything they desired to know about the opposite party. But facts give every indication that our leaders knew not much more than the public about the fortifications at Manassas, or the amount of their army. Officers seem to have jumped as blindfold as men into the gigantic trap of intrenched works near Bull Run. If present information from our men who escaped from Manassas can be trusted, it seems rather fortunate that we did not gain the day on that ill-fated Sunday.

They relate that our Army would have become entangled in a tremendous network of fortifications, where the powerful fresh reserves, outnumbering our whole force, would have broken into our centre, and the whole Army might have been destroyed.

Or, if these great advantages had been overcome, the advancing columns would have soon been lured on over immense mines of gunpowder, and thousands have been blown into the air; and if, all those having failed, they had reached the Junction, they would have found themselves in presence of the most powerful fortification on this continent, composed of two hundred of the largest guns of the Norfolk Navy-yard.

How much of this information may be true, we do not pretend to say. But very evidently the military authorities at Washington knew little of what they were hurling the Army against, or they would never have incurred the risk. There seems even reason to believe that the very point for our surprise had been occupied by the rebels, if not fortified, long previously.

Now, it is a common-sense question which any one may ask, why do we not have a thorough system of obtaining information by spies? There are thousands of intelligent men who would like nothing better than the risks of such enterprises, if they were well paid after success. The chance information from slaves and travelers is not sufficiently trustworthy. But the reports of skillful men, who were training themselves for this work, would be very valuable, and might save thousands of lives. In a country like ours, the employment would be attended with far less risk than in other countries, where the stranger or enemy is so much more easily distinguished and summarily punished.

With the information from these various sources, far more feigned expeditions and incursions, which should weaken the main forces of the enemy, might be made. Who doubts, for instance, that a false attack by Butler's regiments on the James or York River, just before the battle in Virginia, would have drawn off a very considerable force from the rebels' ranks to the South, as certainly pursuit by Patterson's columns of Johnston would have done on the North—and good knowledge of [illegible] lines [illegible] would have shown Butler where he could have made the effort with the least risk.

The most brilliant campaign of Napoleon—his famous retreat to Paris before the banishment at Elba—was made from his thorough knowledge of the enemy's movements and the localities, obtained by the country people friendly to his cause.

We commend the subject to the new General's attention.

A Carnival for Croakers.

There is good as well as evil about the repulse at Bull Run. If it was bad for the Army that fought there, bad for the country, bad for the prestige, which, as well as valor wins battles, it was a God-send for the croakers. If it saddened patriotism, it made their hearts glad—brought them into the foreground. It is wonderful the number of prophets, those who foretell events after they have happened, there are in the land; how many who can tell you exactly how any great calamity might have been avoided, and a great good achieved. It is wonderful too, how many great Generals we have whose existence has been revealed by the disaster at Bull Run; hoary veterans from the banker's desk, the merchant's counting-house, the lawyer's office, the editor's sanctum, and all the way down to the cobbler's stall, who, had they been consulted, could have reversed that calamity, and given us the fortifications, guns, the whole Army of rebels, and carried us safely through the intrenched camps at Manassas, on a triumphant march upon Richmond. "Don't you see," says one as he seizes you by the button—"how easily the thing might have been done? The wind on the day of the battle was in the southwest, and all you had to do was to throw a blazing brand into the woods on that side of the enemy. The fire would have kindled and gone roaring and surging, crackling and swirling down upon him, smoking out his soldiers, firing off his cannon, exploding his magazines, driving him from his ambush and concealed batteries into the open fields, where our soldiers could have speared his disordered columns with their bayonets like so many suckers?" "Why did Gen. Scott"—says another—"permit McDowell to march upon Bull Run at all until he had a hundred thousand men to hurl upon the enemy? Why didn't he wait till Patterson's division had swept down from Harper's Ferry on the enemy's flank, and McClellan's forces had crossed the mountains and attacked him in the rear? Don't you see the trap Beauregard would have been in, with a hundred thousand men in front, twenty thousand on his flank, and a victorious enemy thundering in his rear? We should have had him safe enough then, Sir—safe enough." "If McDowell"—says a third—"had only moved cautiously, cutting away the woods and planting batteries as he went—if he had dug rifle pits and thrown up intrenchments, made regular approaches, as was done at Mantua or Sebastapol, in less than six months he would have driven the rebels from the Gap. But he was too hasty; he was rash, Sir, and hence the repulse." And thus it is with these military croakers, the light of whose martial genius has, unfortunately for the country, been so long under a bushel.

Then there is your desponding croaker, who rejoices only in the luxury of grief—who can see in a temporary repulse only permanent disaster. "The country is going to the dogs, Sir," says one of them. "There is no patriotism or wisdom, extant; the President is all wrong; the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, the Army, the people all mad and wrong. What are we fighting about—shooting one another with rifled cannon and Minié muskets; punching each other with bayonets and slashing everybody with swords? Why don't Lincoln and Davis, Scott and Beauregard get together, and settle matters in a quiet way, without all this fighting and turmoil?" "Don't you observe," says another, "how easily this war might have been avoided? It was only necessary for us of the North to have got down upon our hands and knees, and bumping our foreheads against the ground in the presence of the Slave Power, to have filled our mouths with dirt and eaten it with respectful unction; to have surrendered the Government to the control, and opened the Territories to the spread of Slavery; this would have satisfied our Southern brethren, and saved us from this terrible rebellion."

Then, again, are your financial croakers—people who are wiser than ten men—who can render a reason in all monetary affairs; whose financial barometer is Wall-street; who measure the prosperity, the honor, the prestige of the country, the value of the Constitution and the Union by the fluctuating standard of the stock market. "What is the country coming to," says one of these, "with Government sixes down to ninety, and all other shares fallen off in proportion? What is to become of our commercial values, our business prosperity, our commerce, our trade, if such a state of things shall continue?" "Only think," says another with a look of grief, "of direct taxes to pay the interest on National loans, of the tax upon luxuries, upon incomes—and, above all, the increased duties upon our wines and strong drink." One venerable croaker will tell you how all this might have been avoided. His philosopher's stone is the faith and credit of the Government, and his universal solvent its simple promise to pay at some remote period of the future. Another growls over the lack of specific pledges of particular funds to pay principle and interest, and tells you, with tears in his eyes, how the direct tax will be squandered, the income tax made away with, the receipts from the customs filched, and the country wrecked at last on the rocks, or foundered on the shoals of bankruptcy. Another still, beckons you into a corner to explain the evils that will result from the provision in the new tax bill, which allows the money loaned the Government to be deposited in solvent banks until it shall be needed, instead of being paid into the Sub-Treasury in coin. "Don't you see," he says, "that this is going back to a paper currency by the Government? What if the solvent banks should all fail, their specie become exhausted and their bills uncurrent—what will be done then, I should like to know? This is all wrong, depend upon it—all wrong, Sir. It isn't the way I should have done it."

Who shall say that an occasional reverse is not a blessing in disguise, when, even with all its depressing influence upon the heart of the patriot, it thus brings a gala day, a jubilee, a carnival, for the croakers?

Functions of the Press.

Our cotemporary, the *Tribune*, having long and vehemently urged the forward movement of our troops, and having, with equal vehemence, after their defeat, called for the dismissal of such members of the Cabinet as favored such advance, in a fit of sudden repentance, or chagrin, or desire to recover lost favor with the public, takes the black veil, enters the cloister, and forever foreswears all expression of opinion or criticism upon the conduct of our rulers, dooms itself to perpetual silence upon matters with which the public are most concerned, except, perhaps, a covert sneer, and adopts a style which will undoubtedly recover again the good opinion of the Emperor of the French. "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," repeats the newly-seated editor. Henceforth the acts of public men are no longer to be spoken of except with approval; and all that a journalist has to do, is, in Oriental fashion, to regard in silence or obsequiously applaud.

We do not think the new *rôle* of our amiable cotemporary is either happy or just. In its own case it condemns the practice and habits of the better part of a life-time, which is quite too much to throw away; and raises the uncomfortable presumption that after living so long in error, it is folly to hope to be wise, or at any rate to gain the reputation of being so with the public. But the world is full of such extraordinary transformations from unbounded license to the austerest asceticism; or from a scrupulous formalism to the violation of every rule that society prescribes to itself. With men like Loyola and Bunyan, such transformations result in new and extraordinary creations; but the change in these men was from a lower to a higher plane of freedom. They unloosed their tongues instead of putting a bridle upon them. For whatever they did, however, no one has a right to assume for himself similar capacities and gifts.

We trust our cotemporary spoke in his haste. The very object of a newspaper is criticism. The printing press has created modern civilization by challenging abuses hoary with age—by exposing errors which so long held mankind in bondage, and weakening the force of traditions and prescriptive rights, by showing the groundlessness of their pretensions. Our cotemporary in times past has not been backward in this good work. It has ever been an iconoclast of the first water, and it is now oddly occupied in endeavoring to patch up with a little futile putty the images it has shivered to atoms. The good work is not yet all done. Governments, and those who administer them, differ in degree rather than in kind. In fact, in modern times, rapacity and incompetency in official positions are greater, perhaps, than ever before—for the reason that money is more essential to social position; and because upon a change in the structure of society, a sense of personal responsibility is nearly, if not quite, destroyed. Fitness is no longer a prerequisite for official position. For all such incompetents the Press is the schoolmaster, exposing and commenting upon every act that does not come up to something like the standard which competency demands.

Where would the Government have been in the present crisis but for the public journals? Hopelessly wrecked, even ascribing to it, and to every member of the Cabinet, entire patriotism, which we fully and cheerfully concede. The Press is its right arm, conveying to it daily whatever is transacted within our wide domain, informing it of the sentiment and determination of the people, and again bringing the people up to the support of the measures necessary to the maintenance of Government and of our institutions. It is not too much to say that it required the united, persistent and energetic efforts of the Press to bring our Government to anything like the standard of the popular sentiment and will, and to a proper appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged. We convey no censure that is not applicable to all Governments. We must not forget that the first object of a person in power is to take care of himself. But let him be ever so patriotic, he is too much engrossed in his own duties to learn or appreciate what is going on outside of his official routine. The public Press is his instructor and censor, unless he shows himself alive and competent to the task assigned him. He can be reached, instructed and disciplined in no other manner. What Government official, of his own motion, would undergo the infinite toil, expense and patience, to collect daily, through trustworthy agents, and mirror, so that the whole could be seen at a glance, any event that can interest or instruct the public, that has happened throughout the country within the previous twenty-four hours?

Take the case of the vast armies we are sending into the field, with all the incompetency, mismanagement and improvidence incident to excessive haste, and with all the impositions practised by hordes of contractors and harpies that follow in their train. All such incompetency and dishonesty the Press exposes to the glare of day, and is the only possible means of their correction. What if an erroneous opinion be occasionally expressed, or events not always correctly reported? Shall the Press hereafter forever be silent? Who is infallible? No one can take into his calculation all the unknown elements in the future. To confess to a mistake is but placing ourselves on a level with universal experience. The fault is not in being mistaken, but in persisting in error. The journalist can the more readily confess to a mistake into which he has been led, because his only object is to establish the truth. We can claim, without fear of contradiction, that as a rule, in no enterprises in the world, of equal magnitude, can so much integrity and indefatigable energy be found as are displayed in the management of our leading journals; while the measure of the service they render the public is the value of society itself. Conscious of the true dignity and value of our mission, we are quite willing to lay aside all claim to infallibility; and though we speculate upon events, we never hesitate to accept their teachings, however they may interfere with our consistency. It is enough that we formed an opinion honestly, from the most careful examination of the best lights before us.

We think our cotemporary will do well to follow our example, and withdraw from the seclusion it has sought, and become again, as in times past, the outspoken [illegible] of whatever course or policy it deemed [illegible] wise, and the fearless censor of whatever it disapproved; to accept fallibility as a common lot, and never give over its efforts for personal improvement, or the public weal.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Mr. Crittenden is a patriot of the [illegible] noble type—that we all know. He has descended to us from the former and better age of the republic, and we love to hear his warm and all-embracing prayers for the justice, integrity and honor of the Government, and his tender appeals for kindness and forbearance toward erring citizens of the rebel States. His words are always pleasant to be listened to, for they remind us of the times when Webster, Clay, Benton and Crittenden were in the Senate, and the owls and bats of treason did not vex the dusky air of an approaching political night.

But it is only because of the blessed memories of the past that Mr. Crittenden's utterances are now valuable. It is but too apparent that he belongs wholly to the past, and is of little avail in guiding the Government when beset by the beleaguering hosts of treason. In an ill-fated hour, last Winter, Mr. Crittenden offered the "Crittenden resolutions" in the United States Senate. His own purpose was pure and patriotic; but the resolutions were the invention of Secessionists. They proposed to extend through all time, and over all the Continent, from California to Cape Horn, the harassing quarrel between Freedom and Slavery, with the odds of possession in favor of Slavery. Of course, the acceptance of the Crittenden resolutions by the Free States was impossible; but the rejection of them by Congress lost Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas to the Union, and put Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky into seditious moods. Mr. Crittenden went back to Kentucky, mixed with his patriotic neighbors, and repented him of the evil he had done. He returned to Congress, and offered *other* "Crittenden resolutions," declaring that the present war is causeless, and that it was brought on solely by the unjust action of the seceding States. This was all right, and had the almost unanimous approval of Congress.

But now Mr. Crittenden is doing an evil that will outlive all the good of his life. He is sowing tares that will choke the wheat of his honorable fame, just as he and it are ready to be garnered. His speech on the bill for confiscating the property of individuals used for insurrectionary purposes, if reported correctly, will do an immense amount of mischief, and if its views shall be accepted by the Unionists of Kentucky, the result will be to plunge that State into the fiery furnace of war that is now consuming Virginia.

Mr. Crittenden objects to confiscating [illegible] property of rebels, although used [illegible] against the Government, on the ground [illegible] would be an interference with Slavery [illegible] a State, by Congress, which is unconstitutional! It is the Constitution that [illegible] tect the property of those that are [illegible] the Constitution. This is too bad [illegible] of Mr. Crittenden's sense and fame.

Mr. Crittenden should learn one thing [illegible] for the good of his constituents, [illegible] the better. That is, if the Government [illegible] spare the lives of traitors, it need [illegible] troubled over much about their "property." The safety of Slavery, when Slavery is [illegible] ent to the Constitution and laws, is [illegible], and will continue to be. But if Slavery [illegible] and rejects the Constitution and laws, [illegible] be to it. Let the hardest fend off. If Slavery is to stand between the Union and its reestablishment over all the States where it previously held sway, then down will go Slavery to the depths of eternal perdition. [illegible] Crittenden and Kentucky make a note [illegible]

Cotton Logic.

Mr. T. Butler King is in Europe at [illegible], as the accredited Minister of the [illegible] Georgia to the Governments of Great [illegible] France and Belgium. Having failed [illegible] within ear-shot of any official personage in his own official capacity, Mr. King has [illegible] assailed the French Minister of Finance in a formidable pamphlet of twenty-six pages, accompanied by appendixes, and schemes for direct steam communication between [illegible] and the South, and cotton statistics, and copies of Georgia State laws, and the ordinance of Georgia ratifying the United States Constitution, and the secession ordinance repealing the same, and Gov. Brown's commission to Mr. King, and Gov. Brown's instructions to Mr. King—altogether running up the pamphlet to near one hundred pages. It is a luminous and voluminous book, well adapted to cheer and refresh the French Minister of Commerce, in the sultry Summer months, when he naturally seeks light and romantic reading.

We shall not do the French Minister the discourtesy of spoiling the zest with which he will approach Mr. King's *brochure*, by undertaking here a review of its contents. We will only notice one peculiarity of the [illegible], which strikes us as remarkable, and that is the logic. By far the larger portion of the book is of course devoted to the [illegible] of "King Cotton," and to emphatic [illegible] to the French Minister and to all the world, that they are "beholden," now and for all time, to the Secession States for the cotton they shall use. Says Mr. King:

> "The planters of the Cotton States look without uneasiness upon the efforts which are being made to introduce and develop the culture of cotton in Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. If the [illegible] of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association should be crowned with success, the simple result [illegible] that the producing countries will consume a [illegible] of manufactured goods equal to the value of the cotton grown and exported."

In other words, if we understand Mr. King, Africa, South America and other cotton countries, however much cotton they may grow, will have need for it all, and will leave the monopoly of clothing Europe and the United States still in the hands of the Confederate States. To most minds, this will seem to be a mere begging of the question. In Africa, we know that cotton is indigenous and perennial. It may be had in unlimited quantities merely for the gathering, and unquestioned authorities assure us that the dwellers in Africa are not much given to wearing clothes. Why it is that such a country will open a market for cotton goods fully equal to its spontaneous production [illegible] raw material, does not appear on the surface. And why all the cotton countries in the world are going to be different from the secession States in the relation between consumption and production of cotton is a riddle that the French Minister will have a happy time solving during the dog-days.

We insist be allowed to hint—merely to hint, for we should never dare meet Mr. T. BUTLER KING on the cotton question—that his logic is like some cotton, "short in the staple," and the argument, in consequence, only "shoddy"—nothing more.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

MR. T. BUTLER KING AGAIN.

Hon. T. BUTLER KING is still amusing his elegant leisure by writing to the French Minister on Foreign Affairs, regarding the brilliant prospects of the Confederates. In his last letter he says:

"The secession of the Southern States has deprived New-York of her influence over the commerce and business of the South, to which the commercial powers of Europe may now aspire. The immense export and import trade of the Southern States, the large number of travelers who have hitherto visited the North for health, pleasure, and, above all, business, the great amount of correspondence which will result from the commercial and individual revolution now taking place, will amply suffice to furnish a very profitable support to several lines of steamships plying directly between the Southern Confederacy and Europe, and more particularly France.

"To these considerations may be added the repeal of all the tonnage duties, thus throwing open the coasting trade to foreign shipping, and the adoption of a tariff which, based upon free trade principles, is exceedingly moderate.

"Although it is clearly evident that the immense import and export trade about to be established between Europe and the Confederate States will yield magnificent profits to a steamship company, it may not be without utility briefly to recapitulate the principal elements which will tend to secure the success of such an enterprise.

"Nearly the entire export and import intercourse of the United States (almost three-fourths) will be carried on directly between Europe and the Confederate States. This intercourse has hitherto been of great aid to the steamers running between New-York and Boston and Europe. About one hundred thousand inhabitants of the South have hitherto annually traveled in the North. Admitting that only one-fifth of the number, twenty thousand, will now visit Europe instead, at a rate of $130 passage fare, to and from Europe, we arrive at the sum of twenty-six millions of francs ($5,200,000) from passengers alone. If to this is added the transportation of the mails, and full cargoes going and coming, it is evident that the first lines which shall be established and shall, by advantageous contracts with the railways, assure to themselves continual and regular freights, which will be easy of accomplishment, will command the commercial position and realize splendid profits.

"As regards the question of coal, I may state that the Baltimore Company, which supplies the best coal to the Cunard line, at New-York, has offered the same coal at the same price, ($4 50, or 22½ francs per ton,) at Savannah."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 28, says: "Mr. MEMMINGER stated yesterday to the Bankers' Convention that the Treasury Department had, for the first time, on that day, received proof impressions of the Confederate State Bonds, which will soon be issued in sums of $5, $10, $20 and $50. As these bonds will be received as bank notes by all the Southern banks, they will form a very convenient currency, and we are glad to find the measure has been adopted, and have no doubt the people will readily aid in their circulation."

POSITION OF PIERRE SOULE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Franklin, N. H., under date of Aug. 1, says:

"My purpose is mainly to correct the impression naturally formed on reading the article from the New-Orleans *Crescent*. 'Owing to illness, PIERRE SOULE could not deliver his expected oration; but his place was filled by Dr. PALMER.' Dr. PALMER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is a fit instrument of rebel enthusiasm—a South Carolinian and a leader of the rebellion in Louisiana. But I am personally acquainted with Mr. SOULE, and can say that his record on the question of secession and the war is as clear as Gen. SCOTT's or President LINCOLN's. He labored for the Union before the secession of his adopted State with all soul and masterly power, which drove him from France as a friend of the people—a Red Republican. Since the commencement of the troubles I have not heard more patriotic or eloquent speeches than I have heard from his mouth, though residing in an extreme Southern latitude.

PIERRE SOULE is to-day as heartily a Union man as EDWARD EVERETT or your spirited Gov. ANDREW. Nothing but the enormous depreciation of his extensive property in real estate deters him from coming North. The readers of the *Journal* will recollect that nothing has been heard from him since the secession of Louisiana, and they may rest assured that no inducement, no threats nor dangers, not even the saving of life, can move him into sympathy with the causeless rebellion. Just after the taking of Sumter, I had the honor of dining with Mr. SOULE. In the course of conversation, he expressed, with much feeling, his regrets at the *chance* that landed him in New-Orleans rather than in New-York or Boston.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The following seductive epistle, addressed to "CHARLES ABBOTT, Georgetown, D. C.," written down in Secessia, but bearing the Baltimore postmark, was picked up in Washington lately:

RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1861.

DEAR ABBOTT: I have nominated you to our Secretary of the Treasury for a clerkship in this (2d Auditor's) office. Hearing that you are still in Georgetown, I address you this letter there, which I shall send by private hand to Baltimore, from whence I am informed it will go free to Georgetown by mail. As soon after you receive it as you can, come down here to this place, and you will be immediately employed. RIND arrived here to-day, and will enter upon his duties as my chief clerk in a few days. I have written for JAMES HAMPTON also. If you should conclude not to accept, please try and get a letter to me to that effect, that I may fill the place. Very sincerely yours, W. H. S. TAYLOR.

CHAS. ABBOTT, Esq., Georgetown, D. C.

TAYLOR formerly held office in the Treasury Department at Washington, and the party addressed did so, we believe, at the date of the above letter.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD AGAIN.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Louisville *Journal*:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 30th inst., you copy what purports to be an extract of a letter from "a respectable citizen of Henry County," in which I am charged with having said that Mr. CRITTENDEN "was an imbecile old man in his dotage," and "that he was waging a war of subjugation against the South, with a view of conquering and holding it as a subjugated province, and for the purpose of exterminating Slavery in the same," and you add, "if Mr. MOREHEAD did not say this, he owes it to himself, to Mr. CRITTENDEN and to the public, to disclaim having said it." I pronounce it, without qualification, absolutely false. I commented upon Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution, which had passed one House of Congress with but two dissenting voices, and, as introductory to it, I said that, during my whole life, I had been his warm and devoted personal and political friend; that my feelings for him now were those of veneration and sincere affection; nay more, to use my very language, "that they were closely allied to those which a son might entertain for an honored father"—that I thought he was one of the best men and purest patriots I ever knew—that, pure and unsuspicious himself, I entertained no doubt he honestly believed that his resolution covered the whole case, but that developments in the Senate satisfied me fully that the Black Republicans saw no obstacle in that resolution to carrying into effect the doctrine of JOHN Q. ADAMS and W. H. SEWARD, that the General of an invading army has the right to emancipate the slaves in the invaded State, and that, although they were willing to say that the war was not *waged for that purpose*, yet they did say, that, rather than give up one inch of territory, they would set all the slaves free. I do not intend here to reproduce the argument I attempted to make, but merely to show that there was not one word spoken by me which could be tortured into disrespect to Mr. CRITTENDEN, or which was discourteous to any one.

I cannot consent to engage in a newspaper controversy as to my consistency, but I may be allowed to say that the first report of what I said in Georgia I have seen in your paper. It does not purport to give all I said, but I remember very well saying that neutrality was a necessity arising from our peculiar position, and I alluded to the number of railroads north of us, the want of arms, and the division among ourselves as creating that necessity. I read the resolutions passed by our Legislature, and a portion of the address of the Central Committee, to show that our sympathies were with the South. I also said, what I have constantly said since the commencement of this war, that I was bitterly opposed to it, and in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. I may be wrong, but it is the solemn and absorbing conviction of my heart, that it is the *only* solution of our difficulties. I believe that there are but two things before us; either to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, or to fight on until both the South and the North are irretrievably ruined. Every blow that is struck but widens and deepens the gulf between the sections. Liberty itself I fear is to receive a vital blow amid the conflict of arms. If I may be pardoned for quoting from Mr. HOLT, in 1856, "Freedom forsakes, with a shriek, the shrine which is crimsoned with fratricidal blood." With these convictions, I am for the independence of the South with all my heart and soul; and I have not considered that this was in any way inconsistent with my agreeing to stand honestly upon Kentucky's platform of neutrality. I believe that the people of Kentucky must decide for themselves what shall be her ultimate position. If they prefer going North I shall submit as becomes a good citizens, and I am the last man who will ever do anything or give countenance to any course which will bring on a civil war among ourselves. C. S. MOREHEAD.

DEFENSES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Commission of Engineers appointed to prepare plans of fortifications at various points, have submitted them to Gov. MOORE and Col. HEBERT. Full power has been given to the engineers to take possession of certain lands and buildings for the purpose of erecting the fortifications, and all the works are now rapidly progressing.

Arrangements have also been made for the erection of a powder mill, and a resolution has passed the city council authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the city treasurer for $50,000 for defraying present expenses, out of the $200,000 appropriated for the defenses of the city.

HOW THE CONFEDERATES GET SOLDIERS.

Among the Confederate prisoners at the Old Capitol guard-house, says the Washington *Star*, is a young man, named BUCK, a native of Massachusetts, who was engaged in teaching school in Virginia, and who was impressed at the point of the bayonet, and taken from his school-room to join the Confederate Army. His aged father, (some seventy years old,) seeing his son's name in the list of prisoners in the papers, hurried to this city, and on meeting his boy, was so much overcome at seeing him thus situated, that he fell to the floor insensible.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S FORCE.

The following new view of the Southern Army in Virginia is from a letter written in Richmond by the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* on the Friday before the battle:

"Great complaints are made of the want of executive efficiency. BEAUREGARD has much too small a force for the work before him. We are left to fight desperate odds, and if we conquer, may effect little beyond. A victory and adequate forces would cause Washington instantly to fall, redeem Maryland, and procure friendly treaties with foreign nations. The Government seems to rest satisfied with the immense responsibility thrown on this General. The people have no idea of how few men he has relatively, and would hardly believe it if told. They have imagined, or have been led to believe, he has an army of forty thousand men. It might not be deemed "*prudent*" to say how many or how few he has; but it is a very insufficient force to do the work before him. Twenty-five to thirty thousand is really all. He might have had one hundred thousand or more had the War Department accepted the regiments from North Carolina and other States when offered, instead of haggling about twelve months' men, and men for the war, and about appointments of staff officers and equipments. While the truth is kept from the people, the cause is staked upon desperate courage, valuable lives are lost, and the whole campaign may become inefficient and indecisive. Even victories, unless we be in position to follow them up properly, lose their importance. Not fame, but effect, is what is wanted.

A portion of Gen. JOHNSTON's command has been asked by Gen. BEAUREGARD, who has been solicitous to conceal his lamentable weakness from the enemy, fearful that a knowledge of the truth might expose his whole force to destruction. A Cabinet meeting was held to-day on the subject. It is probable the order for this movement has been sent, and that by to-morrow evening BEAUREGARD will be reinforced by JOHNSTON. Had the enemy been in greater numbers, and had shown more skill and courage at Bull Run, our Army must have fallen back.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of July 26 says:

By Sunday next BEAUREGARD may have 60,000 under him, and by Sunday after probably 80,000. Every train from the South is bearing its great burden of soldiers to Virginia. Twenty thousand have moved perhaps in that direction within the last six or eight days. Let them all go on—all that can go, and that intend to go at all, just as fast as possible.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Aug. 3 says:

"We held an interview yesterday with a highly intelligent gentleman from Raleigh, N. C., which he left on Friday after the battle at Manassas. The cry in that section seemed to be universally, "On to Washington!"

Wilmington, N. C., had not been blockaded, and the *Mariner*, a tow-boat mounting two guns, had gone out with a letter-of-marque. British vessels came in almost daily, and took out ship-stores without interference.

The rebels wounded at Manassas passed southward in the train with our informant, and halloed their intention to go back when recuperated, and burn the Yankee towns.

Two brothers of Mrs. LINCOLN were in the rebel army, one a private and one a captain. The former was a doctor, and had been arrested on a groundless charge of treason to the rebel Government. The second, when our informant saw him, had in charge thirty-five National prisoners from Fort Monroe. The mob at Atlanta, Geo., were anxious to get at these, but Capt. TODD took their part, and drew a pistol upon some of the commoners.

Gov. PICKENS was refused a pass to Manassas, after the battle of Sunday week, and no civilian was allowed to go beyond Richmond in that direction.

The first loyal flag was seen by our informant forty miles from the Tennessee line in Kentucky. The trains at the boundary, as if afraid of treachery from each side, backed up with reversed locomotives, ready to steam off at the first display of force.

BRECKINRIDGE was in disgrace in the South, VALLANDINGHAM and BEN WOOD were in high favor. MCCLELLAN was everywhere feared and cursed, and Gen. SCOTT was libeled on all occasions. Our officers and privates were placed in contempt at every quarter.

Building railroads and making war munitions were the sole employments. The first draft for the Confederate Army was daily expected, and the Southrons were in great trepidation at the prospect of impressment.

Northerners are execrated, and run out or hung everywhere, and a movement is on foot to oust all the Northern renegades from the rebel Army, where many of them hold commissions.

PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE REBEL STATES.

LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 24, 1861.

Hon. John R. Chambless, Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Committee, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, accompanied by a resolution of inquiry, adopted by the Committee of the Convention of the State of Virginia, "whether prior to the 24th day of April, any of the Confederate States had transferred to the Confederate Government the public property captured by them from the late United States, and upon what terms; also, whether any such transfers have been made since the said date, and upon what terms"—to all of which I have to reply that, on the 12th of February, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States of America assumed charge of the questions pending between the several States of the Confederacy and the Government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other public establishments, and directed that act to be communicated to the several States; and again, on the 15th of March, 1861, the Congress recommended the respective States to cede the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and other public establishments within their respective limits, to the Confederate States; and, in case of such cession, authorized and empowered the President to take charge of the said property. It was also provided by act of 28th of February, 1861, that the President be authorized and directed to assume control of all military operations between the Confederate States, or any of them, and Powers foreign to them; and he was authorized to receive from the several States the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States and then in the forts, arsenals and navy-yards of said States, and all other arms and munitions which they might desire to turn over and make chargeable to the Confederate Government.

In response thereto, the State of Georgia did, on the 20th of March, 1861, by an ordinance of her Convention, authorize the Confederate States of America to occupy, use and hold possession of all forts, Navy-yards, arsenals, Custom-houses and other public sites, with their appurtenances, within the limits of said State, and lately in possession of the United States of America, and to repair, rebuild and control the same at its discretion, until the ordinance should be repealed by a Convention of the people of said State. By another ordinance, of same date and authority, the control of all military operations in said State having reference to, or connected with, questions between said State, or any of the Confederate States of America, and Powers foreign to them, was transferred to the Government of the Confederate States of America.

In like manner was transferred the arms and munitions of war acquired from the United States and then remaining in the forts and arsenals. It was further provided that the Governor be authorized to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States such arms, munitions of war, armed vessels or steamers belonging to said States, as in his judgment might be expedient, and upon such terms as should be agreed upon. The Government of the Confederate States was to become accountable for all such arms and munitions of war as should be transferred.

On the 8th of April, 1861, an ordinance was adopted by South Carolina, which, in terms of similar import to that of the State of Georgia, transferred to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts, arsenals, Custom-houses, Navy-yards, and other public sites in her limits. Though not on file in the War Office, my recollection is that the arms and munitions of war were in like manner transferred.

On the 20th of March, 1861, the State of Texas, by an ordinance of her Convention, in like manner assigned to the Government of the Confederate States all the forts and navy-yards, arsenals and lighthouses, and their appurtenances, within her limits.

On the 6th of May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, in Convention, by ordinance, instructed and commissioned her delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States to cede, convey and transfer to the Government of the Confederate States of America the site, buildings and appurtenances of the Arsenal at Little Rock, and the site, buildings and appurtenances of the hospital at Napoleon, with several conditions annexed, none of which probably affect the use of the property by the Confederate States. This power has not yet been exercised by the delegates commissioned as above stated.

On the 5th of June, 1861, North Carolina, by ordinance of the State Convention, ceded to the Confederate States of America jurisdiction over the Arsenal at Fayetteville, except that civil process in all cases, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of the State of North Carolina, against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without said tract of land, may be executed therein, and transferred arsenals, magazines, &c., the title and possession of the lands described, to the Government of the Confederate States. I have not been advised of any decision by the Convention of North Carolina in relation to the transfer of arms captured from the United States, though it is known that a part of those arms have been sent to Virginia, and another portion issued to troops who have been mustered into service and are now on duty within the limits of this State.

In the removal of the seat of government to the City of Richmond, a box, containing a portion of the files of the War-office, has accidentally been separated and has not yet arrived. From this or other cause I have not been able to obtain record evidence of the action of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, and therefore state the action of their several State Conventions from memory.

In regard to the first-named, the course adopted was similar to that of Georgia. In Louisiana the Governor was authorized, as his judgment should direct, to transfer to the Government of the Confederate States the arms and other public property captured from the United States.

The forts and arsenal at Baton Rouge have been occupied by the Confederate troops, and a portion of the arms in that arsenal have been transferred.

The action of Florida was generally the same. In Mississippi no arms or munitions of war were captured from the United States, but those obtained by purchase before her secession have been used to supply troops furnished on requisition for the Confederate service—say ten or eleven regiments now employed beyond the limits of the State. The only public property within the limits of the State, and recently held by the Government of the United States, was an unfinished fort on Ship Island, and two marine hospitals on the Mississippi River. The first is in the possession, and the second at the disposal of the Government of the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

In the Confederate Congress last week Mr. KENNER, of Louisiana, offered the following:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a law providing for the "confiscation of the property of all rebels found in arms against the United States;" and *whereas* it is known by the public official declarations of the Executive and Congress of the United States that the intent and meaning of that act is the confiscation, not of the property of rebel citizens of the United States, but of the citizens of this Confederacy, who are enemies of the United States; and *whereas* the confiscation aforesaid is in effect a general confiscation of the property of all the inhabitants of these Confederate States, insomuch as they are all in arms against the United States; and *whereas* this additional resort by the Government of the United States to means of warfare, repudiated by the usages of civilized nations, can only be repelled and punished by that just retaliation which is the legitimate weapon of defence against such barbarities as the United States have inaugurated in this war, to the disgrace of their Government and people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of adopting measures of retaliation, by a General Confiscation bill, and make report by such bill or otherwise as early as possible. Adopted.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Mississippi met at Jackson on Thursday, the 25th ult., in extra session. Hon. WM. A. LAKE, of Warren County, was elected Speaker of the House by acclamation. Mr. LAKE was an Old Line Whig, and opposed secession, until his State passed the ordinance, when he acquiesced.

The message of Gov. PETTUS was sent in the same day. He advocates a vigorous and unyielding prosecution of the war, and recommends a law to stay all executions for one year.

He also recommends the adoption of a revenue system adequate to meet the extraordinary demands that may be anticipated upon the treasury, for several years, in consequence of the war. Increased taxes upon lands and slaves are suggested, and a special impost upon money loaned or invested in securities. He says:

As a means of retaliation on a people who are raising large armies for our subjugation, and of strengthening our defences against them, and at the same time relieving the people from much of the burden imposed by this war, I submit it to legislation, would it not be expedient and just to confiscate all the property of alien enemies within the limits of the State. Lands to a large amount could thus be taken from those who invade, and become the property of those who defend the State, and a much larger amount might be placed in the State Treasury by requiring the merchants to give in to the assessors of taxes an accurate account of their indebtedness to northern merchants, and requiring them to pay one-fifth of the amount into the treasury annually, letting these annual payments be receivable in the treasury notes of the State. The merchant will thus be facilitated in making his payments, and the treasury notes will be less liable to depreciation as a currency.

In regard to arms and military stores, I have to report that about sixteen thousand stand of arms for infantry and cavalry have been brought to the State during my administration. This number has not, by thousands, supplied the demands of volunteers willing and anxious to receive them; and all the efforts heretofore made by the Military Board and myself have failed to procure a sufficient number, and to *supply the deficiency we are now collecting the rifles and double-barrelled shot-guns throughout the State, to be used until better can be procured.* Ten companies of cavalry and ten of artillery have been organized, and will soon be armed and equipped, ready for the field. This deficiency of arms has been a source of much regret to the people, and to none more than myself. It would have been otherwise if the appropriation of $150,000, which in your wisdom you made at the last regular session, had been available before the breaking out of the war rendered it impossible to invest it in arms. Less than one-third of it was received from the taxes then being collected and paid in the following June.

The advances made by the State for military equipments for Confederate service, are to be invested in providing the volunteers from the State with Winter outfits upon such advances being returned by the Confederate Government.

The Governor thus concludes:

"The sea-coast being considered the most assailable portion of the territory of the State, and most likely to be annoyed by the enemy, an agreement has been entered into with the Governors of Louisiana and Alabama, by which Mississippi bears an equal portion of the expense of manning and arming small steamers, suited to the shallow waters of the lakes and Sound, to keep the enemy's gun-boats from our shores. I have also ordered one company of field artillery and four companies of Mississippi volunteers to the coast, to act in conjunction with the Confederate troops commanded by Gen. TWIGGS.

I have ordered into Camps of Instruction the four brigades the raising of which was provided for by the Convention, the camps to be formed some time in August. I have thought it best not to call the companies into these camps in the Spring months, as it would materially injure those who cultivate farms to take them away for two months, and suffer their crops to be lost, and for a further reason that it would have exhausted all the means at the disposal of the Military Board.

Victory has so far crowned the efforts of our armies. The God who loves justice and defends the right, seems to have inspired the Confederate Generals with wisdom, and our troops with valor. But while rejoicing over our victories we are called to shed tears over the fallen brave who have watered the tree of liberty with their patriot blood. Mississippi will remember and honor their names. May the God of justice give success to our arms and safety to our sons.

BRIG.-GEN. TOOMBS.

The resignation by Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS of his position as Secretary of State of the so-called Confederate Government has been announced by telegraph, but the reason for this step was not stated. We find in a special dispatch for the Memphis *Argus*, dated Richmond, July 26, that Mr. TOOMBS has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and that he has given up his place in the Cabinet for active service in the field.

"COMING THE GIRAFFE."

In its "Talk on 'Change," the New-Orleans *Crescent* of July 27 says:

"There were some remarks about a Northern resident 'coming the giraffe' over one of our incorporations, and obtaining dividends to the amount of $1,125; that he was paid on the grounds of his asseveration and affirmation that he was a British subject, residing at this time in Montreal, Canada, when it is well known that for some time he has been a resident of Hartford, Conn., and claimed American protection. This is one of the numerous cases which are talked of from day to day on the flags. We are asked if the rents of ROMANZO W. MONTGOMERY, of New-York, and his dividends on stocks are remitted to him in violation of the statutes. We are asked about several other Northern residents, and it is also suggested that the District-Attorney of the Confederate States might find, by a little exertion, many violations of the statutes. We verily believe that the hardest kind of affirming has been brought into requisition to secure dividends; that the officers of some of our institutions have been imposed on. It is time these violations were stopped."

Amusements.

Dull times and warm weather play the deuce with our places of amusement, even when the public mind is more susceptible of recreation than it is at present. August at best is a terrible month for managers. This year it promises to be more calamitous than usual. The two or three places that remain open are so sparsely attended that we doubt if the small running expenses are obtained. The FLORENCES, at the Winter Garden, seem to bear the brunt of this neglect. They appear nightly to audiences curiously small, the numbers composing it being scattered in so many directions that it looks more like a lodge than a theatre. It is hard, too, for the FLORENCES possess not only talent, but industry, and never seem in the slightest degree discouraged. We trust that when they have returned to their regular *repertoire*, they will attract more attention. It seems to us that almost any of their old pieces would be better than such vapid trash as "America's Dream." We hear, by the way, that the FLORENCES will give a grand performance on Wednesday next for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Scarcely a better report can be made of LAURA KEENE's Theatre, where the audiences are also ludicrously small upon occasion. The interest which so long attended the Birth of the Butterfly in the Bower of Ferns, seems at length to have deserted it. We presume, however, that there is sufficient vitality in the "Seven Sisters" to survive the languid Summer months. It is understood that Miss KEENE's new spectacle will not be forthcoming until the latter part of September.

Mr. DE CORDOVA's Illustrated Lecture at Hope Chapel—or rather the Historical Poem which supplies the place of a lecture—has not attracted the attention which its merits fairly entitle it to. It is the only entertainment which draws its interest directly from the topics of the day. A poetic *resumé* of the events of the great conspiracy is certainly a most agreeable curiosity, suggestive to the memory, and decidedly stimulative to patriotism. We regard Mr. DE CORDOVA's evenings as among the few that need not be unproductive, because recreative.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY and his admirable band of minstrels have established themselves firmly at the Stuyvesant Institute, and, all things considered, do the best business of any place of amusement on Broadway. There is a change of programme for the coming week.

At Barnum's Museum "the two lions and heroes of the day" are WILLIAM TILLMAN and WILLIAM STEDDING, who killed the three pirates. They hold *levées* every day, which are well attended by the curious in such matters. Professor ANDERSON, Jr., also continues his entertainments of magic at the same establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY are playing at the Liverpool Amphitheatre.

A new music hall is to be built in London, for special entertainments during the exhibition time of 1862. It is intended to construct a building of a temporary character, which will accommodate an audience of 12,000, with an orchestra of 500 performers. The projectors propose to raise the necessary capital by means of a guarantee fund, and to receive a certain amount in tickets for the performances.

"Hamlet," a tragedy written, as the play-bill informs us, by one SHAKESPEARE, and rendered into French by M. M. ALEXANDER DUMAS and PAUL MEURICE, was recently produced at the French Theatre in London. Concerning the Dane, played by M. ROUVIERE, a critic remarks: "We can scarcely speak in moderate language. Anything more preposterous than his idea of *Hamlet* in conception, anything more ludicrously objectionable than his impersonation, cannot be imagined. He springs about like the figure in a Fantoccini show; he pulls faces like a jack-pudding to a traveling Dulcamara; he shrieks and yells, and howls and groans, and conducts himself much more like a rank Bedlamite than one whose feigned madness had at all events 'method in it.'"

Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF recently sung at a grand concert in London, with marked success.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON made his first appearance at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, on the 8th of July. His success seems to have been complete. In the notices which we have received, the houses are described as "replete with the beauty and fashion of San Francisco, and crowded to the ceiling."

It seems to be a regular thing now for pugilists to make a professional tour after a fight. JEM MACE, the champion of England, who so lately made the Lancashire Archimedes succumb to his superior science—so says the advertisement—is now giving entertainments in the provinces, assisted by Mr. TOM SAYERS. They are of course crowded, and MACE, if he is smart, will reap a small fortune from them.

Miss PATTI will give six operatic performances in Liverpool, commencing on the 12th of August.

We see by a paragraph in a French paper that Signor BRIGNOLI is daily expected in Paris. He is said to be engaged at Naples. It is the first we have heard of his contemplated departure, and we do not hesitate to say there is but little truth in it. Whilst Signor BRIGNOLI has the field to himself here, he will not think of fighting for a new reputation on the other side of the Atlantic.

HENRI LITOLF, a pianist and composer of merit, has just put the finishing strokes to a grand opera in five acts, called "Rodrigo di Toledo." Portions of the work have been played with success at some of the concerts at Wiesbaden.

A commission has been given to Signor BRAGA, by the *impresario* MERELLI, to compose a new opera for the theatre of La Scala, Milan.

STAGE LIGHTNING.—A new system of stage lightning has just been adopted at the Grand Opera, doing away with the old float or rampe, which had been found so injurious to the eyes as well as to the voices of the performers. In the present arrangement the float is placed 30 centimetres (2⅗ feet) below the boards of the stage, and the emanations from the burners are carried off through two pipes reaching to the top of the roof. The luminous rays collected by a double reflector in the shape of a seashell, are transmitted to the stage through a sloping aperture, covered with a plate of dull glass, which subdues the glare of the gas. By this contrivance all danger of the actresses' dresses catching fire is obviated, and a source of hurtful emanations and disagreeable heat, as inconvenient to the spectators as it is to the actors, is removed. The air, being no longer disturbed by the vibrations caused by the heat, the propagation of the sonorous rays is much more regular, and even the light cast on the stage is stronger and better distributed. M. LISSAJOUX, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Lycée St. Louis, is the inventor of this system.

A pleasant musical entertainment was given at the Englewood Institute on the Palisades, on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Messrs. FOWLER and DWIGHT, Principals. A large delegation from the City was present, and the performances of the pupils gave general satisfaction.

The Du Chaillu excitement in England has been turned to account at the Adelphi Theatre, where a piece called "No Gorilla" has been produced. Mr. PAUL BEDFORD was dressed up as a Gorilla, and tried to be funny in his usual labored style, and howled ferociously.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A gentleman named HENRY KNEELAND, residing at Fairfield, Conn., committed suicide, on Friday afternoon, at his brother's law office, No. 49 William-street, by shooting with a pistol. The body was, yesterday, removed to St. Mark's Church, Second-avenue, where, prior to the funeral services, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Mr. HENRY K. BOGERT, of the firm of BOGERT & KNEELAND, residing at No. 14 East Twenty-fifth-street, testified that the deceased came into his office about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed the door. Mr. BOGERT asked him why he closed the door, but he made no reply. He then seated himself, and, after making a remark, in which the word "dishonorable" was made use of, he drew a pistol from his side-pocket, and, placing the muzzle to his ear, discharged it. Mr. BOGERT immediately sent for a physician, who came in a few minutes, but too late to render effectual assistance, as death resulted in a few moments after his arrival. When Mr. KNEELAND came into the office he seemed to be perfectly tranquil, and he was never heard to threaten suicide, nor was ever anything seen to indicate that he contemplated such a deed. He had been pecuniarily embarrassed for some time, and it is supposed that this fact predisposed him to the commission of the deed. Deceased was a native of this State, and has left a large family, who reside in Fairfield, Conn.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 136 Seventh-street, upon the body of OTTO EBERHARDT, who committed suicide by taking corrosive sublimate. He was a photographer, and was employed by Mr. HAFFMACHER, No. 413 Broadway. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination, and found strong indications of poison; and, from large quantities of corrosive sublimate having been found near the body, no doubt was entertained as to this having caused his death. Deceased had been confined to his bed for a week, and it is supposed that sickness was the predisposing cause. He was a native of Germany, 20 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—MICHAEL MCGOFF, a 'longshoreman, was drowned on Thursday at the foot of Robinson-street, N. R. He occasionally drank to excess, and is supposed to have fallen from the pier while intoxicated. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age.... ROBERT HUNTER, employed as porter by SPRAGUE & COOPER, Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place, who has been missing since Wednesday evening, was found drowned yesterday near Christopher-street ferry. The circumstances under which he came to his death are not known. He was a native of Scotland, 40 years of age.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital, upon the body of PETER FLYNN, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, whose death resulted from injuries accidentally received on the 9th of June last. The deceased, who was a public porter, had taken a load of nails to the upper floor of one of the warehouses in the lower part of the City, and in descending the stairs missed his footing and fell to the bottom. His leg was fractured, and he died from exhaustion consequent upon the injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—WM. G. JOYCE, a member of Engine Company No. 50, while going to a fire about 11 o'clock Friday night, accidentally fell from the engine, upon which he was riding, and was run over by that engine and another one which was following close behind. Life was extinct before he was taken up. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. WM. SEARS, another fireman was very seriously injured at the same time by falling from another engine.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Officer HAWKINS of the Eleventh Precinct Police, yesterday arrested JOHN B. KNAPP and CHARLES GRUNDLESS, both soldiers, just returned from the war, for assaulting and stabbing AUGUSTUS KRISTMAN, living in Second-avenue near Forty-first-street. The parties got into a quarrel, and during the progress of it, KRISTMAN was very seriously stabbed several times in the side and back, by the two prisoners. Justice BROWNELL held them for trial.

DEATH BY SUNSTROKE.—LAURENCE KILLION, a native of Ireland, 31 years of age, was found prostrated by the heat yesterday, at the foot of Twenty-second-street, East River. Policeman SHIELDS conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital, where he expired in a few minutes after his arrival. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—A very handsome edition of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT's oration on "The Great Issues now before the Country," has been published by G. Q. COLTON, No. 145 Nassau-street. Mr. EVERETT has furnished six pages of additional matter for this edition, which he informs the publisher was originally prepared as a part of it. To be had at all the book-stores.

BODY RECOVERED.—CORNELIUS B. AMBROSE, on Wednesday night last, jumped into the water at Pier No. 37, East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday. It appears that deceased had been ill for a long time, and his friends believe he had become partially insane.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Mess Chest,
Containing Fine Plated Ware, Table Linen, Cutlery, &c., complete for fifty persons,
Will be sold for $300.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

DENNISTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, FLORENCE M., youngest daughter of Wm. M. and Margaret W. Denniston, aged 1 year, 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 West 14th st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DIAMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, of consumption, MARGARET DIAMOND, aged 32 years, a native of Ballykelly County, Londonderry, Ireland.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her uncle's residence, No. 261 West 43d-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Irish papers, the Londonderry *Standard* and Colraine *Chronicle*, will please copy.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, REBECCA, infant daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 8 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 83 Pineapple-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BLISS.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Aug. 2, GEORGE LATHROP, son of John and Fanny E. Bliss, aged 19 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) at 5½ o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 417.—AUG. 3, 1861.
37, 14, 36, 51, 3, 41, 19, 75, 52, 5, 56, 45, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—AUG. 3, 1861.
6, 26, 63, 35, 50, 19, 57, 56, 23, 54, 12, 51, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles," respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is situated at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the Surgeons of the regiment. By order of
P. A. GERDY, Adjt. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND.

COMPANY D, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
INDEPENDENCE GUARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.

COMPANY ORDERS, NO. 9.—IN COMPLIANCE with the foregoing orders, this Company will assemble at the Company Armory, corner Broome and Mercer sts, MONDAY next, at 8½ A. M., in full uniform, fully armed and equipped, (without knapsacks,) white gloves. Roll-call at 8¾ A. M., precisely. By order,
Capt. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
JOHN MARA, Orderly Sergeant.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—A LIEUTENANT-Colonel and Major wanted for a Regiment accepted direct by the General Government, to be mustered by companies into the Army of the United States, and be ready for marching orders within three weeks. Two or three companies wanted to complete the organization. Officers having seen service preferred. Address Box No. 1,487 Post-office.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday next, Aug. 7, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing subsistence to the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at this Dépôt under General Order No. 78.

The rations to be furnished by virtue of such contract shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacon; eighteen ounces of bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

OR THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH, AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE ABOVE,

good and wholesome board to the volunteers at the option of the Commandant of Dépôt, the board of one man for one day being estimated as one ration. In case board is furnished, the contractor will furnish soap and candles in proportions as above, and in every case the soap and candles will be delivered in bulk to the order of the Commandant for distribution by him.

As expenditures under such contract will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The successful bidder must be prepared to enter upon the engagements of his contract within twenty-four hours after award.

The right will be reserved to reject any and all of the proposals considered inconsistent with the interests of the Unit ed States.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief,
A. A. Quartermaster-General.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and unequaled projectiles, "Hotchkiss' shot and shell," of any required size, with promptness, by addressing
NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART,
No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

These guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 Canal-st., near Christie, top floor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. of Ashes, 13,046 bbls. Flour, 113 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,284 bushels Wheat, 37,222 bushels Corn, 17,075 bushels Oats, 584 pkgs. Provisions, and 591 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 783 bbls., including 544 bbls. Pots and 239 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been very quiet here, and prices have been irregular. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, "The Boot and Shoe market begins to look a little more like business. A few buyers have arrived from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other points West, but their appearance so far is the only encouraging feature, as purchases as yet are very light. Manufacturers and dealers who have expected a light Western trade this Fall, will not, from present appearances, be disappointed. The trade is very backward, and buyers here are purchasing only in small lots. The business is not likely to exceed one-half of an average one. Some large contracts are in market for Army and Navy goods, and this is about the only work on which manufacturers are now engaged. The supply of all other goods is quite sufficient for present or prospective wants. In a week or two, however, the extent of the demand for goods for the West will be more fully known. If we had been successful in the late conflict in Virginia, it would have inspired more confidence in all branches of the trade, but at present there is no hope of an early settlement of our troubles, and the prospects ahead are not very encouraging. The unsettled state of money affairs at the West will also tend to limit the purchases for that section. Goods continue to move off to California quite equal to the wants of that market, but the late advices have been rather more encouraging. The *Belvedere*, from this port on the 30th, had 1,376 cases. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,775	10,300
Since January 1	61,447	98,155
Total	63,222	108,455

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,200 bags at 13½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Has been in demand at buoyant prices. Sales 1,250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	13½	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
Middling, ₱ lb.	16¼	16⅜	16½	16⅝
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	17	17¼	17½	17¾

EARTHENWARE—Prices have been quoted essentially unaltered, in view of the light supplies available, although the market has been very tame generally.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less abundant, to-day, and holders have been asking higher prices. The demand has been fair, for home use and shipment, but buyers have been reluctant to pay an advance on yesterday's closing quotations. The downward tendency in the freight market is encouraging to shippers. The reported sales reach 14,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 30@$4 50, mainly at $4 30@$4 40, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4@$4 12½; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 25@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 30@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 80@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 15
Extra State	4 30	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	4 00	@4 12½
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 25	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30	@ 5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 20
Fancy Genessee	4 55	@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand, and is steady. Sales 1,150 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine, at $4@$4 10, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 35@$3 65 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $2 85, from dock, for Fairfax Mills, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $15 50 for the latter in puncheons.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, especially George's Bank, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, and Herring are inactive.

GRAIN—Influenced by light receipts and a lively inquiry, the market for Wheat has improved, closing buoyantly. Sales 108,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 02; White Western at $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 17; Red Western, at $1 15@$1 16½; very choice Green Bay, $1 05; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 02@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 84c.@$1 01; Racine Spring at 97c.@99c.; Northwestern Club at 94c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 75c.@94c.; ₱ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 42c.@47c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 38½c.@41c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 63c. for Northern, and 46c.@48c. for Western ₱ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in more request, including Canadian, at 26c.@28c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 31½c.@32½c. ₱ bushel. The following comparative table shows the receipts by Lake of Flour and Grain at Buffalo, for the month of July in each of the following years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	127,998	78,271	60,947	196,117
Wheat, bush.	1,463,974	328,730	654,860	1,973,056
Corn, bush.	1,456,710	560,892	2,321,239	3,176,355
Oats, bush.	935,853	118,579	164,347	387,946
Barley, bush.	15,685	5,453	214	67,275
Rye, bush.	25,053	2,313	12,447	93,188
Total grain	3,897,335	1,015,967	3,153,107	5,697,820

And from the opening of navigation to July 31, in the years

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	614,527	512,926	388,003	794,608
Wheat, bush.	4,994,648	1,310,040	2,622,857	8,494,120
Corn, bush.	2,571,222	1,588,952	6,549,340	7,456,588
Oats, bush.	1,985,602	447,750	499,701	1,031,933
Barley, bush.	90,830	52,169	9,624	105,048
Rye, bush.	55,193	4,443	14,341	208,295
Total gr'n, bu.	9,697,495	3,373,354	9,695,863	17,295,984

Breadstuff Trade of Montreal:

	Receipts by Canal and Railroad,		Exports by St. Lawrence,	
	Week ending July 20.	Since Jan. 1.	Week ending July 20.	Since op'g nav.
Flour, bbls.	17,497	561,890	19,138	320,741
Wheat, bush.	96,643	3,763,627	216,361	2,687,299
Peas, bush.	22,244	963,300	44,763	1,014,688
Barley, bush.	24	9,960	—	—
Oats, bush.	112	85,260	14,425	267,139
Oatmeal, bbls.	619	14,656	2,724	14,502
Corn, bush.	4,498	140,947	—	63,289
Rye, bush.	—	3,935	—	—

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in July, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	28,525	244,658	816,826	—
1861	69,730	799,062	1,058,751	33,768
Inc.	41,205	Inc. 554,404	Inc. 241,925	Inc. 33,768

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1860	351,776	3,599,483	6,455,432	76,913
1861	463,446	11,447,608	6,794,925	181,020
Increase	111,670	Inc. 7,848,125	Inc. 339,493	In. 105,107

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,681,295 bbls. flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

Canal open	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	195,676	51,776	463,446
Wheat, bush.	584,489	3,599,483	11,447,668
Corn, bush.	1,076,362	6,445,432	6,794,925
Barley, bush.	141,494	75,913	181,020
Oats, bush.	2,170,255	3,394,874	2,244,548
Rye, bush.	92,846	113,421	359,494

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, here, during the past week. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, Aug. 3, reports: "Sales during July have been, 1,150 bales Gunny Cloth, at from 8½c.@9c., cash. The market is now dull, with but little inquiry, and we quote standard at 8¾c., cash. Sales during July were 750 bales Gunny Bags, at from 10¾c.@11c., 6 months. Market quiet, but firm, and we quote heavy weights at 11c., 6 months."

	1861. Cloth.	1860. Cloth.
Stock in United States, Jan. 1—bales	53,593	33,108
Imported in United States since Jan. 1	36,370	40,301
On the way from Calcutta and loading	11,209	22,463
Total	101,172	95,892

	1861. Bags.	1860. Bags.
Stock in United States, Jan. 1—bales	15,366	27,612
Imported in United States since Jan. 1	3,663	11,919
On the way from Calcutta and loading	2,981	1,904
Total	22,010	41,435

HAY—North River, is inactive, at 50c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been in slack demand at irregular prices. Stock, Aug. 1, 43,373 bales of all kinds, against 37,352 bales same date last year.

HIDES—Have been very quiet and prices irregular. Week's receipts, 2,124 Hides; week's sales, 11,891 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WETZEL & WEIDMEYER, 1,920 Montevideo, for Canada, 21 lbs., 15½c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 750 Orinoco Kips, 10 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,208 dry salted Maranham, for Europe, 27 lbs., on private terms; 243 dry salted Para, 23 lbs., on private terms; 700 wet-salted West Indies, 38 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,170 Country Slaughter, for Europe, 60@80 lbs., on private terms; 850 Country Slaughter, 50@65 lbs., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides, 2,250 City Slaughter, for Europe, 60@70 lbs., part 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; Stock in importers' hands: 498,200 dry hides, 25,50 wet salted do., 3,000 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 129,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 13,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 8,000 Cordova, &c., 29,600 Rio Grande, 59,300 California, &c., 83,000 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 18,800 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,700 D. S. Brazil, 9,400 Barcelona, &c., 15,000 Maracaibo, &c., 5,000 Truxillo, &c., 7,000 Tampico, Matamoras, &c., 14,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 6,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 7,000 Chili and Peru, 4,500 Port-au-Platte and St. Domingo, 1,200 West Indies, &c., 54,000 African Kips, 18,000 Texas and Western, 9,000 Southern and Southwestern, 2,200 Rio Hache, &c., 1,500 East Indies common, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 3,000 Rio Grande Horse, 5,000 wet salted Domestic, 2,700 wet salted Rio Plate, 5,000 wet salted Rio Grande, 12,500 wet salted California.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements of the week Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "We have no new features to notice in the market for Hemlock Sole, quietude continuing to be the leading characteristic. A few orders are received and filled from both the Eastern and Western sections of the country, but they are for small quantities and do not materially effect the stock, which is now the largest ever held in the "Swamp." Oak Sole is more sought after, but even for this description the market is far from active. Prices are without quotable change, but to a great extent nominal. Oak Slaughter in the rough, and Harness Leather of most descriptions, are in active request at firm and slightly improving prices. Sales are to a fair extent but mostly predicated on the expected demand for Government purposes.

METALS—Have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots at $15 75@$16 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at previous prices; sales, since our last, 245 barrels, at $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 125 tcs., in lots, at $5 25@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand, at steady rates, including Liverpool Fine, at $1 30@$1 60; and do. Ground at 80c. ₱ sack.

SKINS—Have been in limited request, at low and irregular prices. Sales 125 bales Vera Cruz, and 100 bales Tampico Goat on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—The demand has been good, and prices have been well supported. Sales 1,580 hhds., including Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c., Porto Rico at 6c.@6½c., and New-Orleans at 6½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 30,000 lbs. at 8½c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 17c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, rates having been reduced slightly. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¼d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ₱ lb. For Havre—Wheat, (8,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (12,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 10c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Br. bark to Antwerp, Timber, 42s. 6d. ₱ 50 cubic feet; a schooner, 260 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $40; a schooner to Pernambuco and one to Bahia, 240 and 250 tons, $1 50 ₱ bbl.; a brig and a schooner to Rio Janeiro, and a bark, 396 tons, to Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, *viâ* Boston, per *Arabia*, close in this City at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, *viâ* Quebec, per *Norwegian*, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Mails for Europe, *viâ* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *viâ* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SAFETY OF JACOB C. STAMLER.—JACOB C. STAMLER, of 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., reported killed, is a prisoner at Manassas, and was seriously wounded; is doing well. So says a dispatch received at the house of an associate. JOHN C. STAMLER.

T. S., FOREST HILL, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.—You are earnestly entreated to communicate with your unhappy wife and family, or to Messrs. Forester & Goddard, Private Inquiry Office, No. 8 Danes Inn-st., Clements-strand, London, England.

J. J. WILL BE AT THE PLACE APPOINTED Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

THE ADVERTISER, GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING, will exchange some elegant furniture, mirrors, gas fixtures, carpets, &c., all nearly new, for diamonds, set or unset, or would dispose of the same low for cash. Address Box No. 617 Post-office for further particulars.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

TO YACHT OWNERS.—WANTED TO BUY, the hull of a vessel from 20 to 50 tons. Apply to J. LUCEY, No. 24 Platt-st., New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ABOUT APRIL 22, 1857, PER MAIL, CERtificate No. 9965, Aug. 28, 1854, for 75 shares; No. 23450, April 27, 1857, for 7 shares; No. 1872, July 20, 1857, for 15 shares; No. 299, April 27, 1857, ½ share for $50 (fifty dollars,) of New-York and Erie Railroad Company Stock, in name of E. Gamage. The finder will please return the same to A. GAMAGE, No. 74 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, August 2, 1861.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 51 7th-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, capable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is exceedingly fond of children, and a good seamstress; will do housework if required; is very willing and obliging, kind disposition; best references; no objections to country; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; the cook is a Scotch girl; she is a good cook, and will assist in the washing; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a most respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, and a good washer and ironer is willing and obliging, and desirous of pleasing her employer. City reference. No objections to country. Wages $5 or $6. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country; can do general housework well, and not afraid to work; would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av.; wages low to a nice family.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do all kinds of work; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer an American family. Apply at No. 169 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel highly recommended girl from the north of Ireland, a situation as housemaid or children's nurse; is quick with the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes; wages $5, City or country; in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; one who perfectly understands taking care of children; no objection to go in the country; would do chamberwork and waiting; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotchwoman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute. No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, well-conducted young man, wants a situation as butler or in-door servant in a private family; can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with in this City as butler; his discharges will show he fully understands his duties, and will be found civil, obliging and most respectful; and, if required, understands the care and management of horses and carriages, driving, &c. Address T. M. M., No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO get a situation for the country, to do work on a farm; understands all kind of work on a farm, the care of horses, driving, or working in a garden; is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Wages will be moderate. Address M. C., Box 191 *Times* Office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Frenchman and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming and the care of horses; is a good driver and is a good carpenter; can build fences; the wife is good cook, baker, washer and ironer; she is a good dairymaid; both are willing to make themselves useful; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man, recently from Ireland, as porter and groom; can take care of horses; understands his business thoroughly; has had seven years' experience in the care of fine carriage horses, and has satisfactory testimonials from his former employer. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHY HAVE MY LOVED ONES Gone;" Song, by Stephen C. Foster. "The Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61;" a fine Humorous Ballard, by Louis Salle. "War Song of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment," and "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." 25 cents each; mailed free; just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.

J. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3¾ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE, OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with good board in a private family, about 1½ hours' sail from New-York. Location healthy and pleasant. Good bathing near the place. Terms moderate. The steamer *S. V. Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily for Glen Cove at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, (IN TOWN or country, near or far,) a nice room, with good board, in a private family, for a French gentleman. Apply, stating terms and particulars, to B. D. P., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family; the house is well shaded by trees, and has a fine view of the Hudson River and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN A private family, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not above Washington Heights, for a few persons. Address Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR the water, for a lady and four children. Address N. J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable; 12 rooms; price $3,800. Inquire at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Depôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for desirable Brooklyn property or a good mortgage for about $2,500, a lot on the west side of 35th-st., near 3d-av., in this City. About $1,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING 24 BY 80, No. 35 Park-st., (late Cross-st.,) near Centre and Duane, well calculated for heavy storage or manufacturing purposes. Also, the three-story brick dwelling house, corner of Livingston and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. They will be let low to responsible tenants if early application be made to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., rear office, first floor.

CHEAP STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—TO BAKERS.—Four new Stores (in block of eight) on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Ryerson-st.—one with large Oven for bakery. Houses in various parts of Brooklyn, from $100 to $350 per annum. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, at 12 o'clock.

TO LET—IN A FIRST RATE SITUATION IN Broadway, a fine room 28 feet by 90, admirably suited for any business purpose, with a good commodious residence attached, suitable for a good sized family. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 374 Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—ROOMS AT NO. 866 BROADWAY, NEAR Union-square, will be let for business purposes, as it is a first-rate location for any kind of light business. Apply as above.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, or the place of a partner desiring to retire, by a business man in good standing and credit, in exchange for his farm and country seat, well stocked and in complete order, or houses in the City well rented. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE 20 CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8¼ A. M., and Spring-st., at 8½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 8¾ A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Totten's and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M., Perth Amboy, 3½, Totten's, 3:40, Rossville, 4, Union, 4¼.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH. HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings. Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock,	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLENCOVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M., James Slip, E. R., at 8½, Delancy-st. 8¾, 11th-st. 9, 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glencove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Totten's, Perth Amboy, and Cliffwood, each way. The Steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. Pier on SUNDAY, Aug. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *viâ* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Fort Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, *Leaving—East River.* *Leaving—North River.*

Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M., excepting Fridays, when she will make an early trip, leaving 10th-st., 4:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 4:50 A. M.; 30th-st., 5:20 A. M.; Spring-st., 5:40 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 6 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock, Yonkers at 5½ o'clock.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

SHIPPING.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—AN AMERIcan lady would like a situation on board of a passenger vessel, (running to Havana, West-Indies, preferred,) as head-stewardess; is familiar with sea-voyages; and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in the discharge of her superintendence and duties; satisfactory reference will be given for capacity, economy, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 50
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers

DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and every hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works. Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION.—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 3:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail; this train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 12 M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, Columbus, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. New-York, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. New-York, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. G. PETERS, Treas. August 1, 1861.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12 prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Chief-Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad dépôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee on Building and
OWEN KINNEY, } Furniture of the Board of
WALTER ROCHE, } Schools of the VIth Ward.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law4wS.

ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copy-righted list of Government Proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent prepaid, to any interested party, on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address, F. S. HOFFMANN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

State of New-York, Commissary General's Office, New-York, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General.

Office of Commissioners of Pilots, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of
JAMES GRIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF A large grocery and provision store; would exchange for City or country property not incumbered with mortgage. Address, by post, G. H. P., No. 45 Greenwich-av. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 269 New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, or excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Dépôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMbers of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 14, will please notice that their meetings, until further notice, will be held in Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on the second and fourth THURSDAYS of every month, commencing Aug. 8, 1861. By order.
GILBERT P. ROBINSON, W. M.
GEORGE R. ROWAN, R. S.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of this corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, Aug. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when questions of vital importance will be discussed and acted upon. A full attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GEO. WICKS, Secretary pro tem.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!

The enthusiastic reception, by the public, of
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the
SCHOONER S. J. WARING,

Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, has induced Mr. Barnum to open his Museum for their reception another week. The interest they have created in the public mind is unequaled, and everybody is flocking to the Museum to see them. They hold their levees Day and Evening.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
WHAT IS IT? A MAN MONKEY,
the most singular creature living, and one that has always afforded unwonted amusement to visitors.
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
Rudolph Lucaria, wife and child, pure
WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLESQUE.
With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
Who will appear in original dramas, written expressly for her. The plays in which she will appear are peculiarly calculated to delight
FAMILIES, LADIES and CHILDREN,
while the sterner sex will find them full of interest.
The remainder of the company embraces many familiar names, as
MR. and MRS. C. D. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
Her first appearance since her return from her successful European tour;
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
The first representation of the company will be the drama,
MARIE; OR, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
To be followed by other interesting and attractive pieces.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
MONDAY NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Positively the Last Two Nights of
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,
WITH DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S health not permitting him to continue the entertainment at present, the Lyceum will be positively closed for the season after Tuesday evening, 6th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

Sec. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Senate, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
In Assembly, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

State of New-York, Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.
R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
July 10, 1861. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

Feed & Cole, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, by FEED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, comprising the entire stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of a first-class City manufacturer.
J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy Sheriff.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. J. H. H. WARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
THIRD DIVISION, Camp near Shooter's Hill,
Monday, July 29, 1861.

Col. W. P. Franklin, Commanding Third Division:

SIR: The temporary command of this brigade having devolved upon me in consequence of the mishap to Col. WILCOX, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report, also the regimental reports of a portion of the brigade, viz.: From the First Michigan Regiment, the Scott Life Guard, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, containing detailed accounts of their action during the engagement near Bull Run, on Sunday, 21st inst.; the remaining regiments of the brigade, viz.: the Fire Zouaves (Eleventh Regiment New-York Volunteers) and ARNOLD's Battery having already rendered their reports to Division Head-quarters.

This brigade commenced the action under command of Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, who was wounded while gallantly leading his command, and whose bravery could not have been excelled, and who is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. While I deeply deplore the circumstances by which it became my duty to forward this report, yet it affords me much gratification to speak in terms of the highest commendation of the brave and officer-like conduct of the gentlemen composing his Staff, viz.: Lieuts. WOODRUFF, PARKER and EDIE, in their efforts to bring order out of chaos, under a most galling and deadly fire from the enemy.

Having myself been in command of the Thirty-eighth Regiment (Scott Life Guard, New-York State Volunteers,) during the action, I am unable to speak as particularly as could be desired of other regiments of the brigade from personal observation, and respectfully refer you to their respective reports. The reports of killed and wounded furnish sufficient evidence of their fidelity and courage.

But of the Field Officers of the Fire Zouaves I can speak in terms of unqualified praise. Col. FARNHAM, Lieut.-Col. CREGIER and Major LOESER were incessant in their exertions in rallying and encouraging their men.

The officers and men of the First Michigan nobly discharged their duty to their country, and well may their State feel proud of her defenders.

The officers and men of the Thirty-eighth being under my own supervision, I can only corroborate the report rendered by Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH.

Where all acted so well, it would appear invidious to make comparisons; but in the case of Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, Thirty-eighth Regiment, I cannot find words to express my admiration of his conduct. He was confined to a sick bed for several days previous to the engagement, and arrived on the scene of action in an ambulance; and the fact of his rising from a sick bed and entering the field with his regiment, and his courage and coolness during the day, entitle him to the highest commendation.

In conclusion, I most respectfully submit that the duty of making this report, devolving upon me at so late a day—intelligence of the absence of Col. WILCOX not having reached me until the day after the battle—renders it impossible to give a more detailed statement.

My duty as Commander of the Brigade being ended with this report,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. HOBART WARD,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. FARNSWORTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT
(SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD) N. Y. V.,
CAMP SCOTT, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 29, 1861.

Col. J. H. H. Ward, Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division:

SIR: In compliance with my duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the operation of my regiment during the recent battle at or near Bull Run on the 21st July, 1861:

On the morning of the 21st, in obedience to brigade orders, the regiment was formed, the men equipped in light marching order, and prepared to leave its bivouac at or near Centreville. The march, however, was not commenced until 6 o'clock A. M., when the regiment, with others constituting the brigade, advanced towards the scene of future operations.

After a fatiguing march, over dusty roads, and at times through dense woods—the men suffering greatly from the intense heat, and a great lack of water, and submitting to the same with a true soldierly spirit—the regiment, with others of the brigade, was halted in a field in full view of the enemy, on the right of his line of intrenchments, and within range of his artillery. After a very brief rest, the regiment was formed in line of battle, and ordered by Col. WILCOX, the commandant of the brigade, to advance to a slight eminence fronting the enemy's batteries, and about half a mile distant, to the support of GRIFFIN's battery, which was then preparing to take up a position at that point.

This order was promptly executed—the men, led by yourself, and encouraged by the gallantry of their officers, moving forward in a gallant style, in double-quick time, subjected, a greater portion of the way, to a terrible and deadly fire of grape and cannister, and round shot, from the enemy's works on our front and right flank.

Arriving at the brow of the eminence, in advance of the battery which it was intended to support, the regiment was halted, and commenced, in fact, the attack of Col. HEINTZELMAN's Division on the right flank of the enemy, engaging a large force of his infantry, and by a well-directed fire, completely routing an entire regiment that was advancing in good order, and driving it into a dense woods in the distance. After remaining in this position for some time, finding that the enemy's artillery was telling with fearful effect upon our ranks—subjected as we were to a direct and flank fire from his batteries—the regiment was ordered to retire down a slight declivity, which was done in good order, affording it, for a time, partial protection from the enemy's fire. At this time, GRIFFIN's Battery was moving to a position on our right, and the regiment was ordered by Col. HEINTZELMAN in person to advance to its protection. Advancing by the flank under a galling fire, the regiment was halted within supporting distance of GRIFFIN's Battery, which had now opened upon the enemy, and properly formed to resist a threatened attack from the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which had shown themselves in large numbers on the borders of a grove to the right and front. In this position my regiment, under a spiteful and destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, remained until forced to retire, and its presence not being deemed requisite because of the fact that GRIFFIN's Battery had been compelled to leave the field.

Retiring to a road about one hundred yards distant, my regiment was again formed in line of battle, and under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. MCDOWELL, the men inspired by his presence upon the field, and led by yourself, dashed gallantly up the hill towards a point where RICKETT's Battery had been abandoned, in consequence of its support, the First Fire Zouaves, and one Michigan regiment, having been previously compelled to retreat in the face of superior numbers and a great loss in their ranks. Before arriving at the brow of the hill, we met the enemy in large force, one of his infantry regiments, apparently fresh upon the field, advancing steadily toward us in line of battle. A large number of the men of this regiment had advanced in front of their line, and had taken possession of RICKETT's Battery, and were endeavoring to turn the guns upon us. A well directed and destructive fire was immediately opened upon the enemy by my regiment, and a portion of another that had rallied upon our left, (I think the Fourteenth, New-York State Militia,) and after a sharp conflict he was forced to retreat in disorder and with great loss, seeking shelter in the woods from whence he had previously emerged.

The enemy not succeeding in taking with him RICKETT's Battery, which seemed to have been the chief object of his attack, it fell into the hands of my regiment, by whom three of its guns were dragged a distance of three hundred yards, and left in a road, apparently out of reach of the enemy.

Another rally was then again made by my regiment, the gallant men readily responding to the orders of their officers. Advancing in double-quick-time to the right and front towards a dense wood, in which the enemy had been concealed in large force during the day, and from which evidences of a retreat were now visible, my regiment, with detached portions of others of our force, became engaged in a sharp and spirited skirmish with the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and we appeared for a time to have complete possession of the field.

This was the last rally made by my regiment; suddenly and unexpectedly the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops, literally swarming the woods, poured in upon us a perfect shower of lead from his musketry; his batteries reopened upon us with terrible effect; and a panic at this moment seeming to have taken possession of our troops generally, a retreat was ordered, and my regiment, in comparatively good order, commenced its march toward Centreville, where a greater portion of it arrived about 9 o'clock that night. Here, on the same ground that we had bivouacked previous to the battle, the regiment was halted. After a rest of about two hours, it again resumed its march, joining in the general movement made by the Army towards this place.

After a forced and wearisome march of seven hours, the men suffering from the fatigue of the previous fifteen hours, without food for that length of time, with scarcely water enough to moisten their parched tongues, many of them wounded, sick and otherwise disabled, my regiment, with the exception of about fifty, who had straggled from their respective companies and joined the mass that were thronging to the Capital, halted at its original camp ground near Alexandria—the only regiment of the Brigade that did so—the only regiment, in fact, that was under fire the previous day, that returned to and occupied their old camp ground previous to their advance towards the field of battle. It is with great pride, Sir, that I mention this fact, evincing as it emphatically does, a degree of subordination commendable in any regiment, and reflecting great credit upon the gallant officers and men of my own, particularly under the extraordinary circumstances connected with the occasion.

From the time my regiment was ordered into the battle-field until forced to retire therefrom, a period of four hours, it was almost constantly under fire from the enemy's batteries, and engaged with the infantry; and to your coolness and courage alone, during that time—your frequent orders for the men to lie down when the enemy's fire was the hottest, and your constant effort to protect them as far as possible at all times—was the regiment saved from presenting a larger number of casualties than its large number now shows.

Of the courage displayed by the men generally on the field during the entire day, of the readiness of the gallant fellows to obey at all times all orders, I cannot speak in too high terms, or express in words my admiration. During all my experience in a former campaign, and presence on many a battle-field, I have never witnessed greater bravery or more soldiery requisites than were displayed by the men of my own regiment during the entire battle.

The conduct of the officers, generally, I cannot speak too highly of. Always at their posts, cheering on their men by their soldierly examples, and displaying marked gallantry under the trying circumstances, I acknowledge my inability to do them justice in words. Maj. POTTER was disabled during the early part of the engagement while gallantly performing his duty, and subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. The brave Capt. MCQUAIDE, while cheering on his men, fell, from a severe wound in the leg. Lieut. THOMAS S. HAMBLIN, a gallant young officer, also received a wound in the leg while discharging his duty; and he, with the former officer, subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Captains MCGRATH and ALLASON both received injuries during the engagement, the former by being run down by the enemy's cavalry, (from the effects of which he is now suffering,) and the latter by a slight musket shot. Lieut. JOHN BRADY, Jr., while bravely participating in the fight, was severely wounded in the arm. Assistant Surgeon STEPHEN GRISWOLD was on the field, and, under a heavy fire, at all times humanely and fearlessly discharging his duties to the wounded. He and Quartermaster CHARLES J. MURPHY, who was assisting the wounded, were also taken prisoners.

In conclusion, I again assert my inability to do justice to the gallant conduct of the officers generally; and while it would afford me great pleasure to mention the names of many whose conduct fell under my personal observation, I must refrain from doing so, lest by omitting others I should do injustice to many equally as meritorious.

Annexed is a list of the casualties in my regiment. Many of those reported missing, I have learned, have either been killed or wounded, but as yet I have not ascertained their names. Respectfully submitted,

ADDISON FARNSWORTH,
Lieut.-Col. Comm'g Thirty-eighth Reg't, N. Y. V.,
(Second Scott Life Guard.)

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

FIELD AND STAFF.—*Wounded*—Maj. James D. Potter, slightly, and afterwards taken prisoner by the enemy.
Missing—Assistant-Surgeon Stephen Griswold and Quartermaster Charles J. Murphy, both taken prisoners.

COMPANY A.—*Wounded*—Charles H. L. Roediger, slightly in the hand.
Missing—Jacob Schindler and John McNamara.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—Sergt. Samuel Ashworth; Privates William Weir, Louis Leonard, Charles Paulson, Louis Williams, James H. Hart and George Robinson.
Wounded—Capt. Eugene McGrath, slightly; Privates Michael McGrane, in the head, (missing,) Walter S. Kniffin, in the knee, Marvin Lord, in the thigh, H. B. Hendrickson, in the arm.

COMPANY C.—*Wounded*—Capt. Robert F. Allason, slightly; Privates A. Kialla and J. Maier, severely, A. Scharf and J. Schimelpfenning, mortally.
Missing—R. Gabitch, J. Hoefer, J. Hirt, A. Keller, S. Shaublein, A. Ahr, supposed to be prisoners.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Privates Philo E. Lewis, William Chambers, Martin Donahoe.
Wounded—Lieut. John Brady, Jr., badly in the wrist; Frank Paine, bayonet in leg, William Mackey, wounded in foot.
Missing—Corporal Charles Studoff, Privates James B. Clorety, George Cisco, Matthew Dollard, Louis Walshrode, Calvin C. Gould, George A. Kermaster, Edward Donnelly and George Hart.

COMPANY E.—*Wounded*—Sergeant Watson A. Mallory, in foot; Privates John O'Brien, in leg; Anthony Welder, in thigh; James Willis, in knee—all prisoners.
Missing—Privates Samuel Hart; John Kelsey, Edward L. Marsh—supposed to be prisoners.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Privates James Flynn, James Nelson, Michael Dowling, Henry Hilliard, Wm. Mackay.
Wounded—Capt. Hugh McQuaide, severely, taken prisoner; Privates John McIntire, Patrick McGann, Martin O'Neill, Thomas Murphy, Wm. Fielding.
Missing—Sergeant Donahoe, Corporal Moloney, Privates Timothy Sullivan, Michael Kennedy, Joseph Sheppard, Patrick Coyle, Lawrence Mooney, John Holland.

COMPANY G.—*Wounded*—First Lieut. Thomas S. Hamblin, in the leg. Privates Edward Sweeney, Benjamin Taylor, (all taken prisoners,) Henry Lansing.
Missing—Henry Hedge, Thomas H. Kerr, Patrick McGinn, William H. Millett, Charles J. Rydecker, George Wright, (all supposed to have been taken prisoners.)

COMPANY H.—*Killed*—Private John Orman.
Wounded—Norton Schemerhorn, slightly; Luthur L. Mills, both arms shot off, (a prisoner;) Hugh F. Dunnigan, in leg, (prisoner;) William Barker, in leg; John Robson, in neck; John Hallam, slightly in head; Robert F. Robertson, badly bruised; Isaac Richie, slightly in leg; George B. Stevens, slightly in the back; Robert F. Robertson, badly bruised; Menzo W. Hoard, leg bruised; John Welsh, slightly in hand.
Missing—Privates William Ross, John Lamphier, (supposed prisoners.)

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—William E. Straight, First Sergeant; Fourth Corporal, John McBride, and Charles H. Cooper.
Wounded—Sylvanus Greer, Theodore Hamilton, Edwin Close, Arthur F. Pickett, Orlando B. Hirley, (all missing,) supposed to be prisoners.
Missing—Privates William Breese, Charles Shear, Erving C. Smith, John Jackson, Isaac Kinnan, Wm. Phelan, Byron Swazee, Edward Chevalier, John Gumbleton, Henry J. Griffin, John Ryan, (all supposed to be prisoners.)

COMPANY K.—*Wounded*—Privates Orlando B. Whitney, Henry Van Ornan, Patrick Waters, all taken prisoners; Pitt C. Wadhams, in right leg, near the thigh; Loyal E. Wolcott, slightly; and Sergeant John H. Gildden, slightly in the head.
Missing—Corporal George Boutwell; Privates Jas. A. Coburn, James McCormick, and Wesley Summer, (supposed to have been taken prisoners.)

Total killed, 19; total wounded, 55; total missing, 54. Total loss, 128.

LOSS OF REBEL OFFICERS AT BULL RUN.

As far as ascertained, the following field officers, on the side of the Rebels, are known to have been either killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run:

KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
Gen. Francis S. Bartow, Georgia.
Col. Nelson, Second Virginia Regiment.
Col. Fisher, Sixth North Carolina Regiment.
Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Ben. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.
Major Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Gen. Kirby Smith, Regular Army.
Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Col. L. J. Gartrell, Seventh Virginia Regiment.
Col. Jones, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.
Major Scott, Fourth Alabama Regiment.

Gen. BEE, one of their killed, was a West Point cadet of 1844, and won distinction in the Mexican war. Gen. BARTOW was a prominent Georgia politician. Maj. WHEAT is a well-known filibuster. He was killed by a Sergeant of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, while in advance of his battalion, leading them on to the charge, after which they fled in every direction. Gen. SMITH is a cadet of 1841, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. Col. GARTRELL was a member of Congress from Georgia—always one of the leaders of the Disunionists in that State.

The rebels had an immense number of Captains killed, among whom was JOHN AVIS, of Winchester, Va., the jailor of old JOHN BROWN.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF COOK'S BATTERY.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Sergeant CUMMINGS, of COOK's Battery, had a leg broken to-day by his horse getting restive and falling on him in the march through the city.

A PRISONER'S STORY.

A private letter just received in Buffalo from ROWSELL W. SHURTLEFF, formerly of that city, contains the following account of his capture by the rebels, near Hampton. The letter is dated Yorktown, Va., July 23, and post-marked "Old Point Comfort." It must therefore have been brought to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. Mr. SHURTLEFF writes:

"Somewhat in advance of the regular Army, I find myself at Yorktown, and, I am very sorry to say, a *prisoner*. A party of half a dozen of us left Hampton Thursday night. We came six or seven miles from our camp, and stopped at a deserted house over night. Leaving two of our company asleep, four of us went on until we could see the picket guard of the enemy, about a quarter of a mile ahead. Upon our return, the others proposed that we should go and take a horse or two from the picket. We refused, and started for home without them. They followed a short distance behind. We had proceeded about twenty rods into the woods by the road, when we were suddenly fired upon by four men in ambush. The Major and I were hit at the first fire. The ball struck the lower button of my vest, which probably turned it enough to save my life. It entered my side near the lower rib, and passed out two or three inches beyond, and then through the fleshy part of my arm, just above my elbow. The Major was shot at again after we had reached the bushes, and when we were brought out, he was dead. The Captain reached the side of the road, though shot at twice. A third shot entered his breast and has been cut out of his shoulder. He is now in a fair way of recovery. His arm is also broken.

"We were brought to Yorktown and have received the best of treatment. Tell my friends that we are among the kindest of people, and shall not suffer. Do not worry about me, for I am thankful that I have my life. You can still write to me at the fortress, care of Gen. BUTLER, and we will trust to flags of truce."

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE ABSCONDING NAVY AGENT AND SECESSIONIST OF SAN FRANCISCO ARRIVES BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT, AND IS RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—HE IS HANDED OVER TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

On Friday afternoon, United States Marshal MURRAY arrested on board the steamship *Northern Light*, as she was coming into port, Mr. AUSTIN E. SMITH, late Navy Agent of San Francisco, a rabid Secessionist, and brother of the notorious Extra BILLY SMITH, of Virginia. It seems that SMITH, on hearing that Old Virginia had seceded, made up his mind that the United States Government was entirely blotted out; and although he held a lucrative office under it—the gift of BUCHANAN—he threw up his commission in disgust, vamosed his office, and hurried off as speedily as possible to plant himself on the "sacred soil." There was only one thing that this distinguished Virginia office-holder regretted on vacating his office, and that was that he had not more Government money in his possession to take along with him. It will be recollected from our San Francisco correspondence that he boasted to his friends, on the eve of his departure, of his ardent desire to rob the United States Government of a good round sum, but as he only had $10,000 in his possession, he said he was ashamed to steal so small an amount, and should therefore leave it behind. One F. F. V. considers himself as good as another, and it is not to be wondered at that SMITH should hesitate to present himself, with the proceeds of a petty larceny of $10,000 in his pocket, before such a magnificent thief as JOHN R. FLOYD. It is not certain, however, that he did not take that amount, small as it is—in fact he is charged with so doing by the Government—but we forbear to repeat the charge, lest he should consider it libelous. SMITH has been expected here, for some time past, and the Marshal has been on the lookout for him. As the *Northern Light* was coming up the bay he boarded her, and finding SMITH among the passengers, took him into custody. When the steamer arrived at the dock, the prisoner was taken to the New-York Hotel, where he passed Friday night, under guard of two Deputy Marshals. Yesterday the Marshal telegraphed to Washington to know what disposition should be made of the prisoner, and received instructions from Secretary SEWARD to hand him over to the military authorities. He was therefore transferred from his hotel to Fort Lafayette, where he spent last night, and will probably spend many nights to come with his secession *confrères* from Baltimore. The Marshal retains possession of all his baggage, including letters and correspondence, which will doubtless throw more lustre on his already brilliant reputation.

BRIG.-GEN. RUNYON.

The Newark *Mercury* says:

Brig.-Gen. RUNYON reached home on Wednesday evening, accompanied by his staff, his period of service having expired on the 30th ult. He does not contemplate returning at once to the Army, and is not, as stated from Washington, commissioned to recruit five new regiments.

The following official recognition will be read with interest:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,
ARLINGTON, July 28, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. Runyon, Commanding Fourth Division—Reserve:

SIR: The General commanding directs me to express his appreciation of the industry, zeal, and efficiency manifested by you in commanding the Fourth Division Reserve, during the late advance towards Manassas Junction.

The promptness with which troops and supplies were thrown forward on demand, and your efforts in collecting, controlling and providing for the stragglers after the retreat, were of great service to the Army and the people.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant-General.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MUSTERING OUT THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The vicinity of Essex Market, in Grand-street, presented a lively scene, yesterday, on the occasion of the mustering out of the United States service of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The men were notified to assemble at 10 o'clock, but it was fully an hour later before the mustering officer, Maj. SHEPHARD, arrived. The scene in the armory was most picturesque. The men appeared in the most ununiform of uniforms. They had coats of red, white and blue; of gray, black and green; and of no particular color at all, besides some who had no coats at all. The same charming variety was visible in the pants, while the *dishabille* in the style of accoutrements kept pace with the rest. The floor looked like a deserted battle-field. There were fragments of knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets, bent muskets, and all the minute paraphernalia of war. In the midst of all this, eight hundred men were engaged in earnest conversation, producing a chaos from which it seemed almost impossible to extract military discipline. Gradually, however, stacks of muskets are overhauled, equipments are adjusted—the shrill voice of Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER calls out "shoulder arms," and his company files out in comparatively good order. Soon other companies are disentangled from the mass, and after much confusion at the stairs—which are built on the tenement-house principle of the least possible accommodation, and the greatest imaginable danger in case of fire—most of the companies were at length out, when a rush of outsiders took place to get in, and for a time a dead lock on the stairs occurred. The men with the muskets going down had the right of way, but the men coming up had the energy and the muscle, and fairly kept the armed men at bay while they passed under threats of "charge bayonets."

It was fairly 12 o'clock, two hours after the allotted time, that the mustering out commenced.

First, the field and staff were assembled, but, Col. CORCORAN was not there, and as the mustering officer called his name there were not a few involuntary tears as the reply came, "A prisoner at Richmond." And so when the non-commissioned staff and the companies in succession were called, many a breast heaved with emotion as the words, "he is dead," "he is a prisoner," "he is missing," were uttered in response to the calling of some well-known name. In these brief words were told many a tale of anguish and woe—more eloquently than the most impassioned language could depict.

There were many inquiries as to when the pay would be forthcoming, but the mustering officer could not tell. It would be some days before the pay-rolls could be made out and properly authenticated, and then there would be other regiments to pay first. The necessary delay will cause much disappointment and suffering in the ranks, for many of the men are quite destitute.

Whatever may be the result of Col. CORCORAN's capture, many of the Sixty-ninth will reënlist, perhaps under Lieut.-Col. NUGENT and THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, or other officers equally well known.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

It should be borne in mind that Mondays and Saturdays the Ward Committees do not dispense the relief fund. As much misunderstanding still exists as to the time and places for obtaining the relief, we give the following statement, issued by the Comptroller:

The days and places for payment by the Assistant Treasurers will be as follows, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.:

Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda in the Park.—Tuesdays—First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards. Wednesdays—Fifth and Eighth Wards. Thursdays—Sixth and Seventh Wards. Fridays—Fourteenth Ward.

Fifth Senatorial District, at No. 14 Fourth-avenue.—Tuesdays—Tenth Ward. Wednesdays—Eleventh Ward. Thursdays—Thirteenth Ward. Fridays—Seventeenth Ward.

Sixth Senatorial District, at No. 16 Fourth-avenue.—Tuesdays—Ninth Ward. Wednesdays—Fifteenth Ward. Thursdays—Sixteenth Ward. Fridays—Eighteenth Ward.

Seventh Senatorial District at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.—Tuesdays—Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards. Wednesdays—Twentieth Ward. Thursdays—Twenty-first Ward. Fridays—Twenty-second Ward.

Persons having tickets or checks entitling them to relief, are particularly directed to present them only on the days set apart for the payment of the Ward to which they belong.

The amount of relief given per week is for the head of the family (wife of the volunteer, or in case she is dead his oldest child,) $2, to the oldest child $1, and to each additional child, not exceeding four in number, fifty cents each.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Company A was mustered and sworn into the United States service, on yesterday, under the command of Capt. CHARLES K. WHITNEY, Lieut. MARTIN D. LAUDY, Second-Lieut. S. N. ASPINWALL. They are to serve for three years or the war, unless sooner discharged.

THE ORIGINAL ZOUAVES.

Messrs. KELLY and WATKINS, two of the Committee appointed last April to look after the welfare of the First Regiment of Firemen Zouaves, have gone on to Washington to investigate and, if possible, remedy the causes for demoralization existing amongst the famous "Pet Lambs." The splendid corps which poor ELLSWORTH worked so hard to organize, is said to be completely broken up—not enough men to form a company mustering for parade or sentry duty. It is to be hoped this unfortunate state of things will soon be changed for the better. Difficulties in the way of getting their pay have been at the bottom of the trouble.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SIXTH.

The Sixth, N. Y. S. M., just returned from the seat of war, is largely composed of men who intensely desire to smell powder, and who are not satisfied with the share hitherto taken by their regiment in the conduct of the campaign. Many members met at Dramatic Hall on Houston-street, yesterday afternoon, to inaugurate a movement for reorganizing the regiment preparatory to enlisting for the war. No definite action, however, was had.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

This is a new corps, of which a Mr. GILLMAN is temporary manager. It is said the corps is promised speedy acceptance by the Governor, and is progressing well towards formation.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Near two hundred recruits are expected on from Albany and Philadelphia to join this regiment. It will, at this rate, quickly reach the number required to fill its ranks.

MANHATTAN RIFLES.

Capt. J. W. WATSON, well and favorably known in the literary world, is recruiting a company for this regiment from among the Press fraternity. Four hundred men are stated to have signed the regimental roll of the Manhattan Rifles, and the balance is rapidly coming in.

JACKSON GUARD COLORS.

The regimental colors intended for presentation to the Tammany Regiment (Jackson Guard) are now on exhibition at the City Hall. The presentation was postponed in consequence of Col. KENNEDY's death; but will take place in a week or two.

GEN. YATES' VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

Considerable general business was transacted at Gen. YATES' quarters yesterday. A requisition has been issued by Capt. COOK, the mustering officer, for Captains to present at least 40 men when they come up for inspection, so as to allow for necessary rejections.

GEN. ARTHUR'S (QUARTERMASTER'S) DEPARTMENT.

A large invoice of underclothing was sent on yesterday by this department, to the Twenty-seventh (Col. VON STEINWEHR's) Volunteers. A number of pairs of pantaloons were also forwarded to Col. MCQUADE's (the Fourteenth) Regiment. Blankets were supplied to Col. BERDAN's Regiment of Sharp-shooters, now quartered at Weehawken—it being the first demand yet made on behalf of that corps.

STATE ARSENAL, THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

To-morrow the Enfield rifles purchased in England by the State, and which arrived here on Thursday, will be received at the Arsenal and immediately distributed to such volunteer regiments as are, in other respects, first ready to take the field.

THE HARRIS CAVALRY.

Through the exertions of Senator HARRIS this fine regiment has been promptly accepted by the Government, and is making rapid strides towards perfect organization. Col. DE FOREST is in command, has competent officers under him, as well as many men who have seen service in European wars. The troop raised for a nucleus to Col. VAN BUREN's Mounted Rifles has joined the Harris Cavalry. Head-quarters are at the Park Barracks, where Capt. GREEN has control, his company being now complete and ready to be mustered in to-morrow.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST PAID OFF.

The agreeable operation of receiving their pay was yesterday experienced by many members of the gallant Seventy-first. Paymaster LYONS, of the United States Army, handed every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, of the field, staff and four first companies what was coming to him, in gold—each private's share being $22. The rest of the men will be paid off to-morrow.

MUSTERING OUT THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The ceremony of mustering out the bold Irishmen of the Sixty-ninth took place in the neighborhood of their armory at Essex Market yesterday. The usual ceremonies were gone through, in token of Uncle Sam's renunciation of his claim upon them, quite a crowd of persons being present. There is a month and twelve days pay due this regiment, and numbers of the men really want their money. Let them be paid off as speedily as possible.

GENERAL ORDER FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF VOLUNTEER CAMPS AND REGIMENTS.

The following order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. YATES, commanding the Volunteer dépôt in this City. Many of the provisions of it are excellent, and should ensure the attention and obedience of all officers having volunteers in charge.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
Division Armory, corner White and Elm streets,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.

Rules and Regulations.

When 32 or more persons shall have passed the Inspector and Medical Examiner, as per paragraph No. 5 of General Orders No. 78, quarters and subsistence will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, on requisition to be made by some one of the said number, to be designated by the commandant of the dépôt, until the appointment of officers.

Duplicate company rolls will be made—one for the Adjutant-General's office, and one for the commandant of dépôt. The officer or person in charge of a company will, in all cases, keep a record of the names of the members of the company, alphabetically arranged.

The person making the inspection (unless otherwise specially provided) will preside at the election for the nomination of a captain and lieutenant, and make a return thereof to the commandant of dépôt.

Leave of absence will in no case be granted, without the consent of the commandant of dépôt.

Morning reports will be made by commandants of company until they are organized into regiments, and afterwards by commandants of regiments.

Recruits inspected in one company will not be transferred to another, and all discharges must be approved by the commandant of dépôt.

As soon as a company is assigned to quarters, the officer, or person in command, will divide it into squads, and assign competent persons to drill the men in the school of the soldier, and recruits will in like manner be drilled as they are enlisted; after which the company will be drilled in the school of the company.

Commandants of Regiments, and field officers under their direction, will, at least twice in each week, give theoretic instructions to their commissioned officers; and commandants of Companies, and subalterns under their direction, will, in like manner, instruct their non-commissioned officers.

Commandants of Regiments will exercise their regiments in the School of the Battalion. At least four hours every day (Sundays excepted) will be devoted to drill, morning and evening, with sufficient rests, so as not to produce unnecessary fatigue.

Officers and men assigned to the recruiting service will not be required to attend the daily drills.

The sick will be reported to the medical officer of the dépôt, and commandants of regiments and companies will detail a suitable person to take charge of them when discharged from the hospital.

No intoxicating liquor will be allowed in any barrack or camp, and habits of cleanliness must be enforced.

All resignations must be forwarded to the Commandant of Dépôt.

Commandants of regiments and companies will be responsible for the conduct of their respective commands.

Officers permitting any infringement of the above rules, will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Dépôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

Arrangements for the organization of the Ellsworth Regiment have at last attained completion. The Regiment has been accepted by the United States Government, to be under marching orders in twenty-one days. Already nearly 500 names have been sent in from various parts of the State. The Committee for New-York are: Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman, Manhattanville; Franklin J. Ottarson, Augustus F. Dow, No. 89 Wall-street; Benj. F. Manierre, No. 2½ Wall-street; Edward Morris, No. 113 Wall-street; Robt. McGinniss, No. 5 DePeyster-street.

KOSSUTH GUARD.

At a meeting of several Hungarian officers, held at No. 15 Bowery, it was resolved to form a regiment of light infantry, to be called the Kossuth Guard, in pursuance whereof they unanimously elected Capt. M. LULLEY, a distinguished officer of the Hungarian army in the war of 1848, as Acting Major. Capt. LULLEY has the assurance from a number of officers of the returned militia that they will join this regiment with the required number of men. It was also proposed to tender the Colonelcy to Col. CHAS. J. DODGE.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

The companies of this regiment are successively taking up their line of march to Willett's Point, where, their tents having been pitched, they have confered upon their location the distinguishing name of Camp Tompkins.

Another company marched into camp from Palace Garden on Friday. Yesterday two new companies were mustered in at Palace Garden. Three more companies will, on Tuesday, join those already in camp, leaving but a few companies at Palace Garden the head-quarters of the regiment.

The appearance of the men of this regiment, as they at various times during the past week marched through our streets, was highly creditable to their officers.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The officers of this regiment desire to return their sincere thanks for the following contributions, received through PETER RICE, Esq., Stone-street: Peter Rice & Co., $25; Tapscott & Co., $25; Williams & Guion, $25; D. Dows & Co., $25; B. E. Clarke & Co., $15. Also, received by Mr. L. M. SAUNDERS, Acting Paymaster, the following additional contributions: A. B. & Sons, (Bankers,) $50; Peter Cooper, $10. Numerous applications are daily made at the Head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, for admission into this regiment, most of the applicants being those who had originally enrolled their names in the first organization, which mustered 2,330 men.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. SMITH, of this regiment, has been dissolved by order of Gen. DIX, for the supposed reason that there was no just ground for the charges against him and which led to his arrest. Under date of Friday, an order was issued by the State Adjutant-General, CAMPBELL, directing Col. SMITH to resume the command of his regiment, to the end that it might be mustered out of the service of the United States as soon as practicable, and suspending the arrest until further orders. The following order was issued by Col. SMITH yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,
BROOKLYN, August 3, 1861.

This regiment will parade on Monday the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., at Fort Green, near the State Arsenal, in fatigue dress, without knapsacks.

Your Colonel expects promptness as heretofore.

Quartermaster Jos. B. MUMBY is hereby placed under arrest. By order of

ABEL SMITH, Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.
J. F. ROSENQUEST, Adjutant.

The regiment is to be reviewed by the city authorities at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Fort Green, and will be mustered out of service on Tuesday morning at the arsenal.

COL. PERRY'S REGIMENT.

A large amount of camp equipage has arrived at the quarters of this regiment near Fort Hamilton. The men already encamped are rapidly becoming versed in the art of war, and the recruiting for the balance wanted is progressing with energy and success.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Gen. CROOKE has forwarded to this regiment, from the ladies of the Brooklyn Army Relief Association, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, a quantity of hospital stores, and other articles, including all in his possession. Some of these were intended for the Twenty-Eighth, but were not needed.

FIRST LONG ISLAND REGIMENT.

This regiment (known as the Brooklyn Phalanx) is represented by Col. ADAMS, as now comprising as fine a body of contented, well-fed, well-clothed, and well-drilled young men as have yet left New-York for the war.

Arrival of the Steamer Norwegian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Norwegian*, from Liverpool July 18, passed Father Point at 5 o'clock this evening, *en route* to Quebec. On the morning of the 29th of July, in a very dense fog, she got ashore on the North Shore Island, (Anticosti.) After throwing overboard a portion of her cargo and taking other means to lighten her, she floated off yesterday without damage. The *Norwegian* has forty-one cabin and a large number of steerage passengers.

Death of Bishop Bowman.

LANCASTER, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The community was shocked, this afternoon, by the intelligence of the death of Bishop BOWMAN. He died suddenly, this morning, on the way from Pittsburgh to Butler. The bishop left his home, in this city, in ordinary good health, Tuesday last, on a visit to the coal regions of Western Pennsylvania. He preached his last sermon in St. John's Free Church, at Lancaster, Sunday evening last, he having taken a deep interest in the free-church system. A deputation of the Vestry of St. James' and St. John's Churches start to-night to meet his remains at Lewistown. The funeral will take place at Lancaster Tuesday next.

From the Sandwich Islands.

HONOLULU, Monday, June 17.

The whaleship *Walter Scott*, BAXTON, of Edgartown, arrived at this port, on the 5th inst., from the north, leaking badly. She has been surveyed, and the surveyors having reported that she would require extensive and costly repairs, has been condemned, and will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Prince NAPOLEON, in company with Secretary SEWARD, visited both branches of Congress to-day, and was introduced to members.

The Great Eastern for Liverpool.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Great Eastern* will sail for Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 6th inst. Messages for Europe can probably be put on board of her at Father Point up to noon of Tuesday through Mr. STOKER's Telegraphic and Commercial Agency, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

The North American Outward Bound.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 9:45 A. M. for Liverpool, taking out fifty-six passengers.

Obituary.

Mr. Aaron Clark, an old and honored resident of this City, died in Brooklyn, on Friday evening last. Commencing public life as Private Secretary of Gov. D. D. Tompkins, he subsequently became Clerk of the State Senate and House of Assembly, member of the Common Council of this City, and then Mayor for two terms. In the intervals of this highly honorable public career, he became cashier of one of the banks of this City, which position he left to fill the more lucrative post of agent under the lottery grants of Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, the duties of which he discharged until the expiration of the term of the grants from this State, retiring from the business when the sanction of the law was withdrawn. A work of his on the subject of making the water frontage of the Hudson more commodious and safer for commercial purposes by a system of dockage along the whole line of the City, attracted much attention at the time of its publication, but was considered somewhat in advance of the requirements and resources of the times, though there are those who believe that such a system will be ultimately adopted.

The funeral of Mr. Clark will take place at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF MRS. SELLERS.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Mrs. SELLERS, who was killed on Thursday night by a fire-engine, rendered their verdict yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the facts heretofore stated. The jury censure the firemen for their carelessness in this case, and recommend some salutary punishment as an example for the future. Mrs. SELLERS was a highly respected lady and mother of a large family.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. JOHNSON, No. 264 Gold-street; damage, about $200, and no insurance. Another occurred on India-street, doing but little damage. Both occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—A boy about 11 years old set fire to the stable of Mr. VAN WAGONER, corner of Adams and Plymouth streets, yesterday forenoon. The fire was discovered in season to prevent much damage. The boy was held for examination.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of a boy which was found in the water on Friday, near Ford's Dock, was identified yesterday as that of THOMAS DESBVOISE, who resided with his grand-father at No. 628 Water-street, New-York. He was 12 years of age.

GRAND LARCENY.—A gold watch and a variety of clothing, worth $125, were stolen from the residence of Mr. GORDON, No. 105 Fulton-street, on Friday evening.

New-Jersey.

RECOLLECTING A COMRADE IN DISTRESS.—While the Second Regiment, of Hudson County, were quartered at Trenton previous to their departure for the seat of war, HUGHEY MCNICHOL, a member of Company G, Hudson Guards, was accidentally shot through the lung by one of his comrades, and has been an invalid ever since. After receiving their pay on Friday evening, the company took up a contribution, amounting to $103, to be presented to MCNICHOL.

AN OLD DODGE.—On Friday afternoon, a grocery keeper at the corner of Washington and Fourth streets, Hoboken, was robbed by two sharpers by an old trick. While one man engaged the attention of the clerk in purchasing fruit outside, an accomplice entered by a side door and robbed the money till of about $15; and after which the two drove away rapidly in a light wagon.

POLICE.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of July, 155 persons were brought up and disposed of by him.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE U. S. STEAMSHIP LEVANT.—Our Hilo, Hawaii, correspondent writes under date of June 7, as follows:

A ship's mast has drifted ashore, just below the harbor of Kawalunalu, in Kau. It is seventy-six feet long. The lower part of the mast, which was in between decks, is squared and finished, as if it had been used as a rack for guns, while on one side are large spikes driven in, as though it had been used for a raft. Who knows but it is the *Levant's* mast? I am convinced it is. It came ashore about three months ago. Yours,

J. H. C.

We learn that Mr. COREY, the Sheriff of Hawaii, immediately on receipt of this intelligence, started for Kawalunalu, to gather more precise information, and we wait his report with anxious impatience.

Another account says that it had drifted ashore but a few days ago. But whether it had been there a longer or a shorter time, should it turn out to be the *Levant's* mast, the fact of the entire mast having been used as a raft would go far to sustain the belief that the ship had been wrecked on some shoal, reef, rock or island, and not foundered, as is more generally believed; and in the former case there is still a chance that some of the ill-fated crew may yet survive or be heard of.

THE ALABAMA.—The steamship *Alabama*, of the Savannah line, was yesterday morning towed from Pier No. 36 North River, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will be fitted out as a gun-boat.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and holders firmer; sales yesterday afternoon of 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 78c.; 8,000 bushels do., at 80c.; 14,000 bushels do., at 82c.; 10,400 bushels Waukeyon, at 81c.; to-day, 18,000 bushels Milwaukee on private terms. CORN better and in good demand; sales yesterday afternoon, 31,000 bushels, at 31½c.; this morning, 13,000 bushels, at 31½c.; 43,000 bushels, at 32c. WHISKY nominal at 13½c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—10c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—31,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 48,800 bushels Wheat, 13,400 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Declining tendency; white, $1 15@$1 19; Red, $1 08@$1 12. CORN unchanged; old Yellow, 52c.@53c. WHISKY firm and scarce at 20c.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton*—E. Pavenstedt, G. A. Schmidt and lady, W. Kottmeir, lady and 2 children, Otto Heinze, Major Carl von Hardenberg, Alfred Selleron, Miss Saunchen Schefeld, E. Adler, Miss Doris Caetse, L. Voss, M. Philips, Jas. Davis, Louis Ficus, Samuel Boehm, Samuel Adelsberger, lady and child, Abraham Dreyfuss, D. M. Teenstra, Veit Eppstein, lady and 4 children, J. A. Wilkinson, Miss Pauline C. Bertling, Joseph Bertrand, L. Oppenheimer, W. May, Louis Birtner, Benno Wiegand, Gottfried Carlberg, Mr. Walser, all of New-York; Mrs. Charlotte Schirmer and 4 children, Jersey City; Jacob Strauss, Indiana; Charles Papendieck, Bremen; Mrs. Bertha Freudenberg and 2 children, Lake Superior; Mrs. Holstein, Hoboken; E. H. Boelitz, New-Orleans; Miss E. Palogi and 2 children, Alabama; Miss Therese Pacher, Old Lyme, Conn.; Chas. Schulder, Milwaukie; Miss Bertha H. Falk, St. James College, Md.; Louis Bixio, Adolphe Favry, Miguel Campodonico, all of Chile, and 79 in steerage—Total 187.

AUG. 3—*In steamship Glasgow, for Queenstown and Liverpool*—Miss Lidia Smith, John F. Smith, Ann Halstead, L. J. Levy, Mrs. Manning and child, Mr. and Mrs. Eldes, H. Jenkins, J. Arnott, R. H. Pender, F. Perine, wife, 2 children and infant, Chas. Broomhead, Claudius Berger, Wm. Gleason, John Shelly, E. Polo, A. Dunn, H. W. Small, Chas. Williams, H. Lotzendorf, F. Schiel, G. A. Barns, Hugh W. Govers, St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Hamden and infant, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Monterey, from Sumatra—Capt. Pearson and family, late of the ship Star of Hope.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises... 3 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 12 | Gov. Island. 7 01 | Hell Gate.... 8 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, ——; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, ——.

Ships New-Orleans, Bell, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Juventa, Young, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Tuscany, Johnson, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Orpheus, Wessels, Bremen, ——; Arcole, Craft, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Republic, Wenke, London, ——; Derby, Hutchinson, San Francisco, M. R. Cusick; Sclavonia, Multer, Queenstown, Boyd; B. F. Hoxie, Crary, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Windsor Forest, Curtis, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Gladiator, Mathews, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Nylen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Express, Sundbury, Havana, J. B. Gager; Electro, Baker, Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; N. E. Spearing, Rogers, Belfast, C. C. Duncan & Co.; C. Brewer, Peace, Matanzas, ——; Jane Cockerill, Ambrose, London.

Brig A. Dunbar, Rockwell, Aspinwall, F. F. Small.

Schrs. Thos. Jefferson, Kenedy, Salem, ——; Castilian, Belatty, St. Johns, N. F., Greene & Currin; Cora, McKeen, Egg Harbor, ——; Princess, Lovell, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co.; S. V. Coonan, Coonan, Monckton, A. Smithers & Co.; Lavina Jane, ——, Philadelphia, ——; James Bliss, Hatch, Elizabethport, ——; H. C. White, Brooks, Truro, J. F. Whiting & Co.; Templeton, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Weldon, Smith, Washington, D. C., in ballast to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Monterey, (of Boston,) Smith, Sumatra April 6, St. Helena June 19, and Pernambuco July 1, with pepper to W. A. Sale & Co. June 15, lat. 19 20 S., lon. 0 30 W., fell in with ship Star of Hope, (of Boston,) Pearson, from London for Calcutta, loaded with railroad iron, in a sinking condition; took from her the ship's company, 31 persons in all, including the Captain's wife, sister and two children landed the crew at St. Helena, and brought the captain and family to this port. The Star of Hope was from Deal, bound to Calcutta, and in a gale from N. to S. and S. W., on the 2d June, sprung a leak in lat. 33 S., lon. 13 W., and when abandoned had six feet water in the hold. Thomas Davidson, a seaman, of Scotland was killed. The ship was 1,197 tons burden, and was owned by B. A. Titcomb of Boston.

Ship Hemisphere, Taylor, London 42 ds., in ballast to John A. McGaw.

Ship St Genevieve, (Fr.,) Picard, Havre 33 ds., with mdse. and 61 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, June 29, with mdse. and passengers to Sam'l Thompson's Nephew.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Javis, Trinidad, (Cuba,) July 19, with sugar and molasses to E. & E. J. Peters. Had light breezes and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Golden Era, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Ichaboe June 6, St. Helena June 19, with guano to Bashford Moulton & Co. Has had light wind the entire passage.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Columbia,) White, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Racer, Pierce, Fort Monroe 3 ds., in ballast. July 21 saw a bark ashore on the middle ground north of Cape Henry.

Brig L. C. Watts, (of New-Bedford,) Duboise, Pernambuco, July 8, with old iron, &c., to Nathaniel Sands.

Brig Leos Amigos, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Waring, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co. June 30, off Hatteras, spoke brig Shakespeare, from Cienfuegos for New-York. Left bark Mary Bently loading.

Brig Robert C. Wright, (of Baltimore,) Garland, Trinidad, (Cuba,) 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Eugenie Smith, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Smith, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas. June 31, off Barnegat, spoke U. S. steamer Union, cruising.

Schr. Delaware, Furbush, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldron, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. E. Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Monitor, Bessey, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mediator, Bostwick, Elizabethport, for Flushing.

Schr. Benj. Franklin, Vankeever, Elizabethport, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Cax, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Orrin Cowl, Smith, Rondout, coal for Salem.

Schr. Phoenix, Hamilton, Elizabethport, coal for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Emily, French, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence.

Schr. Washington, Russell, New-London.

Schr. Willow Harp, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Wareham.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Bertram, Providence.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

WIND—During the day, S. W.; sunset, calm.

Below.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool; bark Victoria, (Ham.,) Bush, Hamburg, June 18; also a three-masted schooner.

Sailed.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Southampton and Bremen.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Marion is now at the Allaire Works, having her machinery thoroughly overhauled.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Capt. Cooper, President of the Board of Pilots, states that the pilot boat Coquette, has just returned from a cruise along the coast, where the U. S. schr. Vixen reported some eleven vessels ashore, and report they are all old wrecks. She saw nothing new whatever.

Spoken, &c.

Metcalf—ship, (Br.,) from Curracha for London, June 1, lat. 22 40 S., lon. 10 38 E.

Cambodia—ship, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, June 14, lat. 20 30 S., lon. 1 25 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, July 1, bark La Grange, from the Pacific Ocean, in distress, expected to be condemned.